The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Noisy tenants—Cheers that rent the air.

—Welsh rabbits will soon be in season, now.

—Shoe leather is now made of sturgeon skins.

—A nimble fellow—The man who ran up his flag.

—It is just twenty-four years since Daniel Webster died.

—Goldwin Smith thinks Canada is ripe for independence.

—Three new lakes have been discovered 75 miles from Roseburg, Oregon.

—William Allen is the old man malicious. He has taken the stump for Tilden.

—Nilsson has settled a handsome annuity on her parents in their old age.

—Wendell Phillips says :—"The light that gilds the Adamses is that of sunset."

—Complaint is made that fishermen are exhausting the supply of white fish in Lake Erie.

—There have been given and accepted at Paris notes payable at the fall of the Republic.

—Up to the 1st of March England had expended no less than $25,000,000 on her new coast-defences.

—There is a heavily increased demand for American leather for shipment to England and the Continent.

—Humiliation is a guest that only comes to those who have made ready his resting-place, and will give him a fair welcome.

—A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, "because I have preached so much without notes."

—The genius who invented wooden toothpicks for hotel use has made over $50,000 out of the patent, and is still "picking" up money.

—The young man who wrote and asked his girl to accept a "bucket" of flower became a little pale when she said she wooden ware it.

—Mr. Lunn is running for Congress in Kansas. If there is anything in a family name he ought to succeed. His sister Sally is generally liked about there.

—It has been ascertained that nine hundred and sixty women in the United States professionally practice what they call astrology as a means of livelihood.

—A gentleman dropped in last night to say that he had $500 to bet that even if Tilden should be elected he would not be inaugurated on the 4th of March next.

—Tilden has condescended to explain that he is opposed to the payment of the rebel war claims. But how strangely he persists in ignoring that little matter of income tax.

—Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you offend the rest.—*Swift.*

—The restaurant keepers are cutting down on prices, and, struck with remorse over past misdeeds, they are acknowledging the fact that turtle soup can be made of mutton.

—Nearly a thousand pieces of old pottery have been received at the Peabody Museum of Yale College. They were dug up in Missouri, and are supposed to be between 1,500 and 2,000 years old.

—Gen. Sickles, who was nominated for Congress in the IXth New York District, has peremptorily declined. His only mission in this country at present, he says, is to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

—Not one person who read the Personal Intelligence of the *Herald* has been poisoned by mushrooms.—*N. Y. Herald.* But many a person has raved and tore his hair over the infernal stupidity of the P. I. man.

—An excellent feature of the permanent exhibition which now seems secured in the Main Building at Philadelphia is the moderation of the prices fixed for admission. A ten-cent Saturday will be a red-letter day.

—A man entered the Massachusetts State Prison at the age of 27, on Tuesday, to serve a sentence of 20 years, all of whose life except two years and three days had been spent in reformatory or charitable institutions.

—A trance-action — Sleep-walking. A trial trip—A ride in the Black Maria. Green apples are like Freemasons—they give one the grips. A naughty boy is like the letter D, because he makes Ma mad.—*Boston Courier.*

—John Morley advises workingmen to study French for the sake of the agreeableness of French literature, which reminds one of the comment of a young gentleman who attended Aimee's performance in order to increase his linguistic attainments.

—A spring chicken flew upon the window sill of the dining room of an Allegheny boarding house the other day while the guests were at their meal. The appearance caused the most intense excitement, and the landlady subsequently admitted that she would rather have seen Banquo's ghost.

—Republican government in Santo Domingo is fast becoming a thing of the past. The fickle people of that State have just compelled President Espaillat to retire, and recalled Gonzalez, who a short time since they drove into exile. This disorderly act renders Spanish influence again dominant.

—Search the whole State of New York, and you cannot find any appointee of Gov. Tilden who is not a personal adherent and political worker for him. Under the Governorship of the administrative reformer, the one qualification for office is, that the office holder shall be a "good Tilden man."

—An Episcopal throne costing $5,000 has been erected in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, as a memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce. Other memorials have been erected in the shape of buildings attached to Cuddesdon College. There were 512 subscribers, and altogether these memorials cost $37,220.

—Playing at chivalry, remarks the *World*, at least engenders the chivalric sentiment, which is a good thing and worth looking after in our work-a-day world. So is playing poker. It's a nighty-sort of thing, and introduces a lot of kings, queens, not to mention knaves, who generally play the deuce.

—A lady suggests that policemen be armed with cords instead of clubs. That's accordin' to taste. Some vags prefer club life to be roped in. One advantage of the cord business would certainly be that a homicidal criminal might have some chance of being hanged in advance. Once inside of a jail his chances are gone.

—It is said that Monsieur Thiers has no desire to return to supreme power, and he is traveling no more as a candidate, but as a *philosophe*, who has been able to judge human vanities at their true value, and who looks now only to the inexhaustible benefits of nature to warm the last days of his energetic and glorious career.

—Red Cloud's hostile intentions were nipped in the bud by General Crook's foresight and determination, and the chief has been deposed as if he were only a Sultan or other more commonplace person than an Indian warrior. This is the only way to deal with the savages—take their guns from them if we are going to feed them.

—"Jake," said the blushing damsel to a lover that her father had forbidden the house, "I don't care if your feet are big, I love you just as much." "Well, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my feet, but I wish your dad's were a little smaller; I should feel more confident, you know, about staying all the evening."

—Somebody connected with the Centennial Exhibition—not President Hawley, as he publicly disavows all responsibility in the matter—has established the institution of free Sunday admissions to the Centennial grounds and buildings, and it is stated that quite three thousand persons enjoyed the privilege of this special view last Sunday.

—A well informed business man is quoted at Milwaukee as estimating that the yield of wheat in Minnesota this year has not exceeded 15,000,000 bushels, and that the quantity for export will not exceed 11,000,000 bushels. In Iowa, he says, there will not be a bushel for export, the farmers having no more than they need for home use and for seed.

—The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* says: "We shall not regard Grant's troops. We shall receive their fire as the troops of Lexington and Concord did, and we shall answer for it, by the blessing of God, as the Lexington and Concord boys did—as the men of the streets of Boston did—as the men of Bunker and Moultrie did!" The fool-killer is wanted at Edgefield.

—Whoever is elected President will not be inaugurated on the 4th of March next, because that day falls on Sunday. The official term of General Grant as President expires at twelve o'clock noon on Sunday, the 4th of March, and from that time until the day following, when Governor Hayes will take the oath, the acting Vice President, Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, will be the President of the United States.

—Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has written to the New York *Tribune* a very long letter detailing the origin and progress of the troubles in that State. His statements that the lawless rifle clubs of South Carolina are prosecuting a work of slaughter and intimidation are so backed up by facts as to be absolutely unanswerable. He says: "When I assert upon my personal and official responsibility that domestic violence exists here of such kind and degree as to be beyond the restraints of ordinary civil and judicial agencies, and when Wade Hampton upon his personal responsibility denies it, the country must look to the character and information of the opposing witnesses and to the evidence which each presents to inform its judgment."

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Servians Again Defeated.

The Turks Advancing Along Both Banks of the Morava.

Fighting on the Slopes of Deligrad.

THE WAR.

The Russian Ambassador Interviews the Sultan

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Sultan yesterday, and subsequently had a private interview.

Additional Arrests

have been made in consequence of the conspiracy to assassinate the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha.

Rumored Assassination.

PARIS, October 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish Consul and wife at Tiflis, Asiatic Russia, have been assassinated.

The Recent Servian Reverses.

SEMLIN, October 25.—The Servian Government attribute the recent reverses to the incapacity of General Tchernayeff. The Servians deny the capture of Djunis by Turks.

Another Turkish Victory.

LONDON, October 25.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Belgrade, Wednesday night, says the Turks captured Bogowischte this evening, and are now advancing along both banks of the Morava. Fighting was going on to-day on the slopes of Deligrad.

The Armistice.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna confirms the statement that the Porte had informed Gen. Ignatieff of its readiness to consent to a six weeks' armistice if all the powers wished it. The correspondent adds: "There would have been no difficulty in fulfilling this condition, but it turns out that the Porte still insists on the stipulation that the powers pledge themselves to prolong the armistice if peace is not made within the original period. In spite of Ignatieff's conciliatory attitude, little hope is entertained that Russia will accept this condition. It may, however, be expected that the Porte has not said its last word."

Servians Anxious for Peace.

LONDON, October 25.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "There has not been since the beginning of the war such depression as now exists, not only in Belgrade, but throughout Servia. All ranks of people would most gladly welcome peace. It now appears that the Servians, with a view of intimidating the Turks, have purposely exaggerated the number of Russian volunteers, not more than 10,000 having really arrived in the country. The apathy shown by the Servians concerning the progress of the war is something that under similar circumstances could scarcely be found in any country of the world. Although reports of the capture of Djunis have been current twenty-four hours, not a single Servian manifests the least curiosity about it. Yet the feeling of coming disaster is general. If Djunis really is taken, Russia might well avail herself of her present influence to bring about immediate peace, and from what I hear I shall not be surprised if she makes the attempt. Without her assistance Servia must to all appearances very soon succumb."

All correspondents agree as to the collapse of the spirit of the Servian population. They also confirm the news that a battle was progressing yesterday before Deligrad. From the fact that fighting is still going on in that direction, it is inferred that perhaps the Turks have not yet gained possession of Djunis.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* reports Gen. Ignatieff has expressed doubts whether the conditions proposed by the Porte in connection with a short armistice would meet the approval of the Russian Government. Diplomacy is actively endeavoring to induce the Porte to reconsider its reply and accept an armistice unconditionally. A compromise is not despaired of, as it is believed Russia is unwilling to push matters to extremes at the present moment.

Trouble in the Servian Camp.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is reported that Gen. Tchernayeff has demanded the resignation of the Servian Minister of War. The Minister of the Interior has gone to Deligrad to endeavor to effect a reconciliation.

A Sudering People.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* states that in the country between Paratkin and Deligrad, and in the mountains near Saltschar, there are 11,000 men, women and children almost naked and literally starving.

SPAIN.

Extradition Treaty with the United States.

LONDON, October 25.—Reuter's dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Foreign Minister proposes the conclusion of an extradition treaty with the United States.

Conspirators Arrested.

Eighteen Generals and one hundred and eighty other persons connected with politics have been arrested as accomplices in the recent conspiracy.

The War on Protestants.

A royal order has been published fully approving the action of the sub-prefect of Port Mahon toward the Protestants.

The Navy.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Standard* reports that Spain has decided to take steps toward placing her navy on a more perfect footing. All available ironclads will immediately be formed into a squadron, the first duty of which will be to act as a coast guard.

More Arrests.

LONDON, October 26.—A special to the *Times* from Barcelona says the Republican conspiracy appears to have been more important than was at first supposed. Forty persons have been arrested, including two ex-ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Charge at Balaklava.

LONDON, October 25.—The charge at Balaklava was commemorated to-day by a banquet to the survivors of the five hundred.

English Troops for Malta

LONDON, October 26.—The *Financier* says it is understood, in view of the possibility of further serious complications in the East, that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Cathay will embark a large number of troops at this port for Malta on the 28th inst.

SWITZERLAND.

The Agitation in Ticin.

BERNE, October 25.—The agitation in the Canton of Ticin has increased. The Federal council has ordered a regiment of infantry to be in readiness to proceed thither.

RUSSIA.

Not a Political Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 25.—It is stated that the assassination of the Turkish representative at Tiflis was not due to political motives.

Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, October 25.—This morning the ten days having expired which had been allowed Brigham Young, in which to pay the alimony to Ann Eliza, his nineteenth wife, and it not having been paid, Brigham appeared in court before Judge Shaeffer, who ordered that A. K. Smith be appointed as special Commissioner without bonds, and ordered to seize the property, sell the same, and pay the sum required, with costs, and special authority to be issued to the Commissioner under the seal of the court, and it was further ordered that the defendant be discharged. The amount due as alimony *pendente lite* up to the present time is about $4,000.

Suspension of the Continental Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Continental Life Insurance Company has suspended, and John J. Anderson has been appointed receiver by Judge Pratt. The officers of the company attribute the suspension to the general shrinkage in real estate and stocks and bonds. With judicious management and curtailed expenses the officers think policy holders will not lose anything eventually. The statement for 1875 showed liabilities of $5,537,827, and assets of $6,264,371, leaving a surplus of $756,544. The income for 1875 was $2,564,530, and the number of policies issued for the year 6,070, making the total number of policies issued 74,170.

Convention of Ticket Agents.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—A convention of general ticket agents of Northwestern and Southern railroads met at the Galt House to-day for the consideration of business to Florida and the winter resorts of the South. The same system of round trip tickets in effect as last year was adopted for the coming season, also the system of tourist tickets, taking the principal points South at reduced rates.

THE "SOLID SOUTH."

Terrorism in Mississippi.

"WHITE LINERS" PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION.

The First Republican Meeting in Claybourne County Broken Up.

THE SPEAKER INSULTED BY A DEMOCRATIC MOB.

Colored Men Dispersed and Hunted Down.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 25.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* of Monday contains the following in reference to the riot on Saturday at Port Gibson:

PORT GIBSON, MISS., October 21, 1876.

To J. Z. George:

It is Lynch's day here, and much excitement. Spratt, saying he was deputy marshal, started towards town with an armed body of negroes. Our sheriff met them with a posse and ordered their dispersion, claiming the right to keep the peace in his county. The marshal disbanded after a parley. Nobody of our people was armed. (Signed) VERTNER.

Second Dispatch.

PORT GIBSON, October 21, 1876.

J. Z. George:

The Spratt negroes fired from an ambush on a few of the Sheriff's posse two miles from town, doing no damage except to horses. The whites returned the fire, wounding one and capturing several negroes. The balance of the blacks escaped into the swamp. After reinforcing we followed, but have not caught up as yet.

(Signed) J. D. VERTNER.

The Other Side of the Story.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—The *Avalanche* this morning says the following was received from Republican sources last night, and it is printed for what it is worth:

JACKSON, MISS., October 25.—Representations that the negroes are the aggressors in the Claybourne county riot are utterly without foundation. United States Deputy Marshal Spratt, who arrived here last night, reports that prior to the day Lynch was gazetted to speak at Port Gibson the indications were that he would not be permitted. Death's head and cross bones, with the date of the meeting on each side, were placarded over the county. The Democratic clubs assembled and armed under the pretense of preserving the peace. One hundred "white liners" acted as sheriffs and police. Colored people were not permitted to carry arms to the meeting. Having been promised protection by the Sheriff, they left their arms two miles from town. At the commencement of the meeting Lynch was grossly insulted by Democrats, and declined speaking under the restrictions imposed by them. A notorious colored Democrat, under a number of indictments, was put forward by the Democrats, when the colored people began to disperse. They were pursued by the Democratic mob with arms and effectually stampeded. They were hunted like partridges. But the object was apparently not to murder, but to intimidate them so that they would abandon their intention to register and vote. They were pursued two miles, when, reaching their guns, they fired on the whites, wounding two horses. No other damage was done. One negro was wounded and several arrested and lodged in Port Gibson jail. This is the first Republican meeting attempted to be held in Claybourne county. Deputy Marshal Spratt reports terrorism throughout the county, and says Republicans cannot vote unless protected by United States troops. A company of troops is now stationed at Port Gibson, but the commanding officer did nothing to preserve the peace.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Democratic Butcheries in South Carolina.

A Clear and Explicit Statement from Gov. Chamberlain—Murders that are Not Mythical —An Array of Damaging Facts—Read and Ponder.

Governor D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in his letter to the New York *Tribune*, published yesterday, gives the following particulars of the Ellenton massacre in that State: "I come now to the transaction which is known here as "the Ellenton massacre," and which was the immediate cause of my call upon the President for military aid. The country is already familiar with the Hamburg massacre, which was at the time of its occurrence, in July, belared by my opponents here to be sporadic and unpremeditated in its character. Ellenton, the center of the scene of the latter and more extensive massacre, is situated in the same county with Hamburg (Aiken), and about 20 miles distant. The counties adjoining Aiken on the north and south are Edgefield and Barnwell. The riot and massacre continued from the 16th to the 24th of September. The affair was carefully planned, all truthful reports of its character were so successfully suppressed, and the terror inspired in all the local officers of the county was so great, that I was unable to obtain my first official report through special officers sent from Columbia until the 8th of October. Even then the report was very imperfect on account of the fact that the colored people who were the witnesses and objects of the violence were absent from their homes through fear, and when accessible were in many instances unwilling to give their testimony until further protection could be guaranteed to them. An elaborate investigation has now been made, and the following statement is made up from the written testimony of more than one hundred sworn witnesses who have been carefully examined. It will be seen that all the discrepancies between the present statement and that made in my letter of October 4 to the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee simply add features of deeper horror to the affair.

Systematic Intimidation.

In the county of Aiken and the adjoining counties of Edgefield and Barnwell the white Democrats began as early as last July systematically to inform the colored Republicans that the Democrats had resolved to carry the coming election, and that the colored Republicans would have to vote with them. In August and the early part of September these threats took a more definite form. The colored Republicans were told far and wide that if they did not vote the Democratic ticket they would be killed. Scarcely a colored man can now be found whom these threats were not personally made. They were ordered to discontinue their political meetings, and were told that a list of all their leaders had been made out, and that these leaders would be killed. Silverton, Rouse's Bridge, Clavis's Store, Matlock's Church, and Union Bridge are points in the vicinity of Ellenton. In this section is a large colored population, constituting perhaps the strongest Republican section of Aiken county.

During the week preceding the 16th of September word was sent to the colored Republicans, by the members of the white rifle clubs, that the Republican club at Clavis's Store would be broken up on Saturday the 16th. At the appointed hour they marched on the store, but found only ten Republicans present. These declined the invitation to fight and with yells and threats of vengeance the rifle clubs marched off, declaring they were going to kill Gloster Holland and Simon Coker, colored members of the Legislature, that night. During the night several colored men were killed in that section.

Decoying the Negroes.

On the morning of the 17th the rifle clubs appeared in large numbers at Rouse's Bridge, near which on the edge of a swamp the colored people, men, women and children, panic-stricken by the murders of the previous night, had gathered. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th (Sunday) the rifle clubs formed across a field in front of Rouse's Bridge, threw out pickets, and assumed the position of a hostile army. Before moving forward they sent a messenger to the leading colored men, who had now concealed themselves as much as possible in the swamp. This messenger called for the leading colored men and asked if they would compromise. The colored men replied that they had no quarrel and did not know what compromise meant. The representative of the rifle clubs then said that the clubs had a warrant for the arrest of Alexander Pope and they wanted him. The colored men answered that Pope was not with them, but that if the rifle clubs had a warrant for any one they could come and search from him.

The representative of the rifle clubs then proposed a conference of five men from each side. Such a conference took place, and it was agreed that both parties should disperse and go to their homes. On their way home the whites killed Henry Campbell, and wounded Abram Overstreet and Nelson Bush.

Cold Blooded Butchery at Ellenton.

During the 17th a large part of the rifle clubs moved off from Rouse's Bridge toward Union Bridge and Ellenton, on the Port Royal Railroad, and during the day shot and killed a considerable number of colored men, probably as many as 12. At one cabin they found six colored men who had crawled out of the swamp to get something to eat. The rifle clubs surprised them, killed two of them in the yard, two more while running toward the swamp, and wounded the remaining two.

Early on the morning of the 18th the rifle clubs appeared in great force on the Port Royal Railroad, having been reenforced by white men from Augusta. They moved up and down the railroad, killing all colored men whom they chanced to find. Among their victims was an old man of 60 years, and a harmless deaf and dumb boy.

About ten o'clock the report was received that the colored men had assembled at Robbin's Station, about fifteen miles below Ellenton. Thereupon, about twenty-five men from the rifle clubs got into a box-car and were taken down to Robbin's Station. Here they found Simon Coker, already named, an honest, peaceable man, well known to me personally as a member of the Legislature from Barnwell county, sitting on the railroad platform with his wife and a colored female school teacher. Coker was then awaiting the train from Ellenton in order to go to Yemmassee, where he could telegraph me the condition of things in his vicinity. The rifle club men forced him into the box car, took him back to Ellenton, and after a brief parley shot him in an open field in full presence of the passengers on the train and of the rifle clubs, robbing his dead body of his watch, money, shirt studs, and ring. A number of colored men were also killed at and near Robbin's Station by another detachment of the rifle clubs on the same day, but the number cannot yet be fixed.

Dispersed.

On Monday, the 18th, the United States troops appeared and put an end to the difficulties. The rifle club men did not effect to conceal their chagrin at the intervention of the troops, and loudly and repeatedly declared in the presence of the troops that they had intended to "kill the last one of the niggers." The rifle clubs now broke camp and apparently started homeward, but their tracks could be followed and distinguished by the bodies of dead negroes whom they chanced to meet on whom they succeeded in hunting down. The rifle clubs which had assembled at Rouse's Bridge for this final slaughter were estimated by the army officers present to number at least 800 men, fully armed and equipped for war, and collected from the counties of Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell."

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Meeting of Representatives of the Northern and Southern Branches at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—A large number of Methodist ministers and laymen, representing both the Southern and Northern branches of the Church, held three meetings to-day looking towards the promotion and establishment of feelings more fraternal between the two sections of their denomination than have prevailed since 1844. In that year, during the session of the General Conference of the M. E Church in Louisville, differences in the views of the slavery question caused a division of the Methodist Church into two branches, which during the war, being known as the Northern and Southern branches, while in session at Louisville, took steps looking to a Church union. Nothing was then accomplished. This year, at Baltimore, the Northern branch also endeavored to bring about a more possible understanding of feeling between the two divisions, and now, so far as union in sentiment is the purpose of brotherly love are concerned, the two Churches are in union. At the meeting here to-day representatives from the Northern and Southern divisions, including Bishop Foster, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, delivered addresses, thanking God that the aforesaid union has been brought about after thirty-two years of separation of the largest ecclesiastical denomination in the United States.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

A Disaster on the New Jersey Central Railway — Three Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The train which left Jersey City yesterday evening on the Central Railroad was heavily laden with commuters from New York who had been delayed by the strike among the railroad engineers and firemen. This side of Somerville the train went off the track, the engine was turned upon its side, two coaches were piled upon the locomotive and three other coaches were thrown from the rails. Three passengers were taken out of the wreck dead. Five others were seriously wounded and nine others slightly. The disaster was caused by a misplaced switch. The switch was turned to throw the train off the track, and plugged with a stick, and the switch board was turned to show the green light all right, and choked firmly in place. The train preceding the wrecked one for Philadelphia passed all right forty-five minutes before. It was supposed one of the striking engineers or firemen turned the switch and set the light right, but no evidence is found to support the supposition.

Happy Again.

ST. PAUL, October 25.—Jos. Requa, a stranger, was prevented from committing suicide by drowning yesterday, and was locked up in the station house this morning. It came out that while walking through an alley yesterday morning he was assaulted by some negro prostitutes, who robbed him of three $1,000 bonds, with $400 in coupons attached to each, and promissory notes for $8,500. Despairing of recovering his property, he attempted suicide. To-day the police took the matter in hand and arrested a wench named Maggie Moore, from whom they found one of the bonds and all the notes, and Requa is happy again and glad his design of yesterday was frustrated.

The Tenth Molly Maguire Convicted.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A dispatch from Potteville states that Yellow Jack Donohue was convicted last evening of the murder of Morgan Powell at Summit Hill in 1871. Donohue is the tenth Molly Maguire convicted of murder throughout Pennsylvania. Arrests of Mollies still continue. Yesterday Patrick Hughes, *alias* The Fox, was lodged in jail on a charge of having burned the Philadelphia & Reading depot at Tuscarora in 1875. He was a protege of Donohue.

The Grasshoppers.

OMAHA, October 25.—Governors Kirkwood, of Iowa, Hardien, of Missouri, Osborne, of Kansas, Bennsington, of Dacotah, Garber of Nevada, and Pillsbury, of Minnesota, met here to-day for the purpose of discussing the mode and means of ridding the country of grasshoppers. A committee was appointed to prepare and present a series of resolutions to the farmers of the country, and a memorial to Congress. The Convention was serenaded during the evening at the hotel.

The Result of the Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The Secretary of State to-day authorizes the following as the result of the recent election. The highest vote cast was for Secretary of State —Democratic, 312,017; Republican, 306,218; Independent, 10,082; total 434,319. The average plurality for the Democratic State ticket is 5,846, that for Williams over Harrison for Governor being 5,739.

Scranton Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, October 25.—One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day by order of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The following are the prices: 10,000 tons stearn, $2.50a2.67½; 25,000 tons grate, $2.75a2.82½; 20,000 tons egg, $2.90a3.00; 40,000 tons stove, $3.50a3.87½; 50,000 tons chestnut, $3.75a3.82½.

The Turf.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—The dash of ¾ mile was won by Sunbeam in 1:21½. In the Dixie stakes, 2 miles, Vigil won in 3:41½. The Central stakes, for two year olds, 1 mile, was won by Susquehanna in 1:49¾. Fourth race, 2 mile heats, Tom Ochiltree won the first heat in 3:47¼, and Add the second in 3:48¾.

Monument to Custer.

COLUMBUS, October 25.—Colonel Wm. McCreery, of this city, has been appointed State Agent of Ohio of the Custer National Monument Association, of which Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is President. The work of raising a fund by subscription has already been commenced.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The steamships Ethiopia and State of Indiana, from Glasgow, Sythia and Novada, from Liverpool, have arrived.

LONDON, October 25.—The steamships Helvetia and Amerique, from New York, have arrived.

A Triple Murderer Hung.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 25.—Henry Scales, colored, was hung in the Illinois District, Cherokee Nation, by the Cherokee authorities, on the 21st inst., for killing a colored man. This was Scales' third man.

Another Auction Sale of Coal.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company will sell one hundred thousand tons of Lackawanna coal at auction at noon to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in New York.

Addresses by Attorney General Taft and Murat Halstead.

The Former Explains His Recent Order to U. S. Marshals.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The announcement that Attorney General Taft and Murat Halstead would speak to-night at Cooper Union filled the great hall in every part with an audience composed in the main of lawyers and most substantial citizens. Edwin W. Stoughton, a distinguished lawyer, presided, and in a pointed speech introduced the orators of the evening.

Attorney General Taft's Address.

Attorney General Taft, in the course of his address, spoke of his recent order to United States Marshals. He said: Some complaints have been made of the order to United States Marshals. I have not thought it necessary to respond to these patriotic criticisms. Perhaps I have been under a hallucination in supposing it to be a very good order and that it carried its justification on its face. It is clear that the order does not authorize or encourage a marshal to interfere with any honest citizen while voting or performing any other duty. They are only to prevent unlawful breaches of the peace of the United States. They are not to intimidate any voter. They are to prevent intimidation. But political critics claim that the order conflicts with the recent decision of the Supreme Court. If they had read the order and the decision they would have seen that there was no conflict. The case decided by the Supreme Court arose upon an election of State officers only and the order relates to the election of Federal officers only. Besides, the Supreme Court, in its opinion, lest some ignorant or perverse man should misinterpret the opinion, went out of its way to say expressly that the decision had no bearing upon the clause of the Constitution relating to the election of members of Congress. The Thirteenth Amendment made slaves freemen. The Fourteenth Amendment made them citizens and gave them civil rights. The Fifteenth Amendment provided that no citizen should be denied the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." And that "Congress should have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Congress passed an act which it was supposed would enforce this amendment. A case arose in Kentucky at an election of State officers only for

Denying the Right to Vote to a Negro

The Court held that the act of Congress, as passed, was not "appropriate legislation" for the promises of that suit. The reason can be concisely stated thus: Independent of the Fifteenth Amendment, Congress has nothing whatever to do with the election of State officers. By that amendment its only power is to prevent the denial to citizens of the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." But this act provides a punishment for the denial of the right of voting to any citizen, white or black. This transcended the right of Congress to State elections, and was not, therefore, appropriate legislation. The act should have been confined to the denial of the right of voting on account of race, &c. But the Court said that they were not considering the effect of the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution as to the election of Senators and Representatives. The effect of that section is to enable Congress to make or alter any and all "regulations" as "to the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The Intent of the Instructions.

These instructions relate to the election of Federal officers, the very thing which the Supreme Court says was not invoked for their decision of the Kentucky case. The order also says that "the judgment of the Supreme Court did not concern Federal elections." That looks reasonably plain. If one man fails to understand that, I commend him to the common school system for further instruction. I cannot afford to spend any more time with him on the subject. But another critic is worried because the order includes the appointment of electors for President and Vice President, and supposes that he has made a discovery when he finds that a State Legislature has the right to prescribe the manner of electing or appointing Presidential electors. As members of Congress and Presidential electors are by law elected at the same time and place, the election by law "included both, as stated in the order. It is wholly immaterial to a marshal what the State Legislature might do. It was the duty of the Attorney General to instruct him what the law under which he was to act was. By the Constitution Congress has power to prescribe the time, place and manner for electing members of Congress, also to fix the time for the appointment of Presidential electors. The State Legislature can fix the manner of appointing electors. Congress has by statute fixed the same day for the election of Congressmen and for the appointment of electors, and State Legislatures have fixed the same place and the same manner, viz., by ballot at the general elections. "In the present condition of legislation," therefore, as is said by the order, "the elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen by law include also elections at which electors for President and Vice President are appointed," and "The United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending in that case alike to registration lists, the act of voting, and personal freedom and the security of the voter at all times, as well against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give as against a conspiracy because of any that he may already have given." By section 5,513 of the Revised Statutes of the United States it is provided that every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any State or other election at which such Representative or Delegate in Congress may be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of the preceding section," (notwithstanding such registration is also made for the purposes of any State, territorial or municipal election). The fact that Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Indiana form

An Exception to the General Rules

as to the time when their elections of Representatives in Congress is held is immaterial. It in no manner impairs the correctness or usefulness of the order, which is an individual communication to each Marshal, and was not intended for the Marshals of those four States, neither of which were Supervisors or Marshals employed at the elections. The instructions were intended to give to each Marshal to whom it was addressed the full duty under the laws as they existed then and there, when and where he was to enforce them. Congress enacted a law that all elections for Representatives in Congress without exception should be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, as it had the absolute right to do by the Constitution. But finding that these four States had got the time fixed differently by their State Constitutions, and would be embarrassed if Congress insisted on uniformity as to them, an amendment was enacted at the next Congress relieving such States as could not conform to the day fixed by Congress without an amendment of their State constitutions. These four States thus form an exception. In all the rest the Representatives in Congress and electors are chosen at the same time and place and in the same manner, and nearly at one and the same election so far as registration and regulations of elections are concerned. The statute of New York expressly provides that they shall be elected at the same general elections, and all other States have similar provisions, excepting Colorado, which makes its first choice of electors by its Legislature. But these exceptions do not in any manner affect the principle of the order, as it was not intended for the excepted States, as shown by the order itself, which confines its instructions to the elections "To be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next."

It is not necessary to speak of the clause relating to the *posse comitatus*. It is too well settled for dispute. The order is not a military order. It does not assume to make any disposition of troops, but advises the Marshal that if he has occasion to call out the posse, and soldiers are in his district, they may be embodied for the purpose. This was done when a master in pursuit of a fugitive slave resorted to civil process of the United States, and the Marshal meeting resistance, called on United States soldiers, and they came and assisted to arrest and return the slave to his owner. The present application of the principle is quite as legal and a good deal more humane.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S ADDRESS.

Murat Halstead followed the Attorney General with a speech on the merits of the Confederate war claims of the "Solid South." He first replied to Mr. Tilden's letter of to-day, saying that Mr. Tilden did not seem to apprehend the extent and seriousness of the claims, nor to have paid any attention to the general legislation proposed by Congressmen Wilshire, of Arkansas, Cabell, of Virginia, and Riddle, of Tennessee. As for the restraints that Mr. Tilden imposes upon himself, he should turn his attention to his own letter of acceptance, in which he said experience had frequently exposed the "futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates."

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Drunken Brute Kills His Wife's Mother and Himself.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—The *Gazette's* Rushville (Ind.) special gives an account of a horrible tragedy which occurred last night six miles southeast of that place. Chadwick B. Brittain, a young man from Paris, Ky., had married the only daughter of Jno. Rhoades, a farmer, and after living peaceably with the old people nearly a year, finally demanded possession of the farm. Upon their refusal he became abusive and intemperate, and was ordered to leave. He left on Friday, but returned last night, and after an altercation with the old lady shot her dead. Mr. Rhodes hastened to the house, and was fired at, but the pistol missed fire. Brittain then fired twice into his body, dying instantly. Brittain's young wife, now approaching confinement, is reported nearly insane over the affair. Brittain left a letter, blaming Mrs. Rhodes for making trouble.

Municipal Election in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—At the municipal election in this city for members of the first branch of City Councils the Democrats elected their candidates in eighteen of the twenty wards, the Reform candidate being elected in the First and the Republican nominee in the Sixteenth. The same branch in the last Council stood ten Democrats and ten Republican and Reform. The Democrats also elected their candidate for the second branch to fill a vacancy from wards Fifteen and Sixteen, a Democratic gain. The vote was comparatively small, only about 43,000 votes being polled. The Democratic majority will be about 6,000.

Fraudulent Drafts.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—A number of drafts signed by Samuel M. Stanford, drawn on Brown, Graves & Co., general commission merchants of this city, and made payable to the order of their former houses in Chicago, have recently been presented for payment at various Baltimore banks. The firm pronounce all these drafts fraudulent. The person named, Samuel M. Stanford, was in their employ since in the employ of the firm, but was discharged early in September.

Gov. Hayes at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Governor Hayes and party arrived this afternoon, and were received by Director General Goshorn.

Special Sales of Gents' Fancy Shirts.

In connection with our special sale of Morison's Star Shirts, we offer a line of superior make in fancy shirts at equally low prices. The lots and styles are as follows:

No. E, 39. "Ben Trovato Shirt," white bosom edged with striped percale, collar and cuffs lined with same, $1.50 each.

No. E, 54 "Ben Trovato Shirt," same style as above, different patterns, $1.50 each.

No. E, 52. "Ben Trovato Shirt," white bosom edged with plaid cheviot, collar and cuffs lined with same, $1.50 each.

No. E, 103. "True Fit Shirt," white bodies, with striped madras bosom, collar and cuffs, $1.50 each.

No. E, 36. "Dark Mixed Chevoit Shirt," $1.50 each.

No. E, 550. Dark mixed Madras Shirt, $1.50 each.

No. 44, O. "Fancy Shirt," white bosom, collar and cuffs, edged with Striped Percale, $1.50 each.

All the above are made in the best style and have always been sold heretofore at three and four dollars—making them really the best bargains ever offered in this line.

We also offer a line of Gents Flannel Hunting Shirts at reduced prices.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
137 and 139 Penn avenue.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Maria E. Meister to Jacob Hartman, October 10, 1876; lot in Manchester, 20 by 100 feet.....$ 600
P. McBride to Elizabeth Meister, September 2, 1876; three lots in Chartiers township.....$6,800

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or on Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½.

BONDS 2s Frankfort, new 5s, 101½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

TURKEY certainly has a hard time of it, between her provincial troubles and home disaffection. A conspiracy to overturn the Government and kill the Sultan is among other dangers threatened.

WE are indebted to Dr. ALLISON for a copy of his discourse on "Presbyterianism in Sewickley Valley." It is a valuable contribution to the history of Presbyterianism in the locality mentioned.

THE *Post* seeks to convey the idea that the Molly Maguires had direct relations with Governor HARTRANFT, a point not made in the evidence, and not regarded by reputable Democratic papers as either true or probable. Governor HARTRANFT is above corrupt alliances.

WILL J. K. POLK DUFF, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, do us the kindness to answer whether he stated, about the time of the Cincinnati Convention, to a Republican, that TILDEN is a thief, and that he would not vote for him or stay in the party that nominated him? We would like a square answer.

WE notice that the *Post* ingeniously insinuates that if Republicans here vote for Republican candidates, the trade of the South will be withdrawn from us. As this is only a mild form of the shot-gun policy, we are not particularly surprised at it, but beg to inform our contemporary that the people here cannot be coerced in that way.

A "SOLID SOUTH" for TILDEN and HENDRICKS does not take as well as the *Post* and other Democratic papers supposed it would, and the order has been issued to drop it, as loyal men of the North are being aroused to the importance of again crushing out any party that is run in the interest of Southern claims for losses during the war.

THE New York *Herald* has a way all its own of doing business. It has reduced the price of single copies of the paper to three cents, but packs most of the loss on the dealers, by charging them within a quarter of a cent what it did when the retail price was four cents. There is war in consequence, which the *Herald* sensationally makes the most of.

THOSE who want to be taxed to make good the losses of Rebels who fed and clothed Lee's army when hovering around Washington should vote for SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the "Solid South" candidate. These "rebs" are full of Confederate money, and demand that they receive greenbacks in exchange. The election of TILDEN means this, and nothing less.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has been enough frightened to write a letter, repudiating the idea of paying the rebel debt; but has instructed his literary bureau not to send the letter South. It is interpreted as indicating weakness and fear, and as a desperate effort to turn the opposing tide in his favor. But SAMUEL should not forget that he was a hard money man and yielded his principles on that subject at the demand of his party. We have the evidence that the rebel element will control the Democratic party in Congress, and that it *will have* claims for losses paid; and what TILDEN has been and done is proof that once in power he would not resist those claims. To vote for a Democrat, whether Congressmen or President, is to vote the payment of rebel claims.

THE peace and reconciliation afforded by the Democracy at the South is something surprising. It is stated that large numbers of the former members of WADE HAMPTON'S Rebel cavalry legion have rallied around their old commander, and are doing effective work for him in the present canvass. They have organized into companies under their old officers, and, armed with sabres and carbines, are carrying the gospel of reconciliation and peace among the colored Republicans of South Carolina. They have even penetrated into North Carolina, and if the ruthless despotism of the Federal Government does not interfere to check their victorious career there is no estimating the value of their achievements in behalf of TILDEN, HAMPTON, and Reform. Their devotion to their noble leader would show itself in bloodletting, were there not some pretty strong restraining influences known to be around.

THE probabilities of the war fever, should Russia attack Turkey, are variously discussed as to the probable issue. The naval power of England, it is conceded affords her great advantages against Russia, so far as the war may open the way to Naval influences. England's navy is the most powerful of any one nation. In the last eighteen years she has spent $970,000,000 in gold on her navy and $110,000,000 in subsidies on her ocean mail steamers. She builds annually more than 20,000 tons of war ships, has more than 400 mail steamers subject to her call in time of war, has constantly at sea half her naval tonnage, manned by 60,000 seamen, and her four hundred war ships have an aggregate of 217,000 tons, while the fleets of all the rest of Europe do not exceed 360,000. No Russian war ships could venture to sea in the face of such a Power, and in case of a protracted war the commerce of Russia could be utterly destroyed. Russia has evidently considered this, as her arrangements all look to making her conflicts on the land. Even if she should wish to strike England, it would be by way of India, to which she has land access.

WE have rarely known a more deliberate insult to be offered the self-respect and intelligence of a people than that presented by the *Post* in the insinuation that unless our people vote the Democratic ticket the Southern people will withdraw their trade from us. It is untrue, as business men buy on business principles—that is, purchase where they can buy the cheapest. But whether they will do this or not, we want it distinctly understood that Pittsburgh manufacturers and business men do not sell themselves for trade. When the rebellion was hatching the same alternate was presented; but when Democratic traitors at the South fired on Sumter, in the belief that the debts they owed the North would restrain it, they found themselves mistaken, and learned that Northern men could endure loss, but would stand firm to the country. The same patriotic spirit animates them to-day. It is an insult to their patriotism to insinuate, as the *Post* does, that they can be swerved from their principles by the threat of withdrawing Southern trade. There is not enough trade received in Pittsburgh from all the South to purchase the votes of Republican manufacturers for the swindler and perjurer who stands out as the candidate for the Presidency of the Democratic party. We do not vote for terrorism and murder, and it is not possible to bully or buy the vote of Northern Republicans. The *Post* should go South.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING.

The Academy of Music will be densely crowded this evening by business men and citizens generally, to consult with each other as to the bearing of the political canvass on their business interests. The propriety of such a meeting cannot be doubted, as there is no question whatever that the elections will have a very decided bearing on the business interests of the country. Particularly is this the case when it is known that the Democratic party is committed to free trade, a policy that is so detrimental to the interests of this city that the candidates of the Democratic party, for Congress, prudently disavow their allegiance to their party doctrine. Yet this does not change the fact that free trade is the deliberate policy of the Democratic party, and stands enunciated in their platform. It is also worthy of notice that the foreign Syndicate, which has no partisan interest in our election, has sent word that the election of TILDEN will stop the sale of the 4½ per cent bonds. This is equivalent to the declaration that his election will produce a financial crisis. These are among the dangers that loom up before us. It is, therefore, eminently proper that our business men should take counsel as to the situation. It is more a question of business success, than of general political trouble. What the Democracy propose to do, the records of Congress show. They have bills, providing for the payment of rebel claims and losses, to an aggregate amount of over $2,500,000,000. Let five per cent. gold bonds be issued for those debts, as is proposed, and what can save the credit of the country? The crisis is upon us.

SAMUEL AND FORT WAYNE.

While it has been known that Mr. TILDEN had connections with the Fort Wayne Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Company, which must have resulted greatly to his financial profit, the proof of the fact and the specific amounts have not been attainable. A correspondent of the New York *Times* has been cultivating that field, with some success, but not with the full result that is desirable. He shows that TILDEN secured the sale of the Fort Wayne road, being one of the purchasing committee, the deeds of sale, drawn by Mr. TILDEN, being executed in March, 1862, the sale having been made the month previous. That he received large compensation for the services rendered, most of which were performed in 1862, is morally certain, although the specific evidence of the fact is not attainable. The correspondence shows that in 1869, TILDEN secured the lease of the Fort Wayne road to the Pennsylvania Company, and speculated largely in its stocks, acting on the knowledge he had of the conditions of the lease, and its effect in giving value to the stock. In this single operation, besides the $50,000 he received for drawing the necessary papers, he made a half million or more. This fee, at least, comes within the purview of the income tax. This amount is clearly ascertained to have been paid; and yet the services rendered were not comparable with those rendered in 1862, and for which he was paid, it is not known how much.

Revelations are soon to come from the Brady's Bend Iron Company, in a way that will be tangible and convincing. Thus as time passes we gather more and more the threads of evidence that render it at least morally certain that, in swearing to his income tax for 1862, he committed perjury; while in his railroad wrecking operations, he has made large sums of money, on which he has not at any time paid his income tax. Thus he has awindled the Government, and this at a time when he was amply able to pay his tax, and when the Government so sadly needed the money to prosecute the war of rebellion. This is the Reformer who proposes to lift the politics of the nation up to a position of exalted purity; the political saint, who cannot endure the corruptions of the Republican party. This is the high-minded, honorable man, who only seeks to do that which is right, and cannot tolerate the Republican administration because it does not live within its income. Such lofty purity compares with that of TWEED, who, a year before his fall, along with TILDEN, prated of reform in the politics of New York and the country. Can any one fail to see the utter hypocrisy of all his pretenses, and the wickedness of the man? He a Reformer! It is no more than TWEED professed to be. We imagine the people understand too clearly how utterly worthless is his pretense of reform to be governed by it farther. We have little fear that SAMUEL J. TILDEN will carry his system of railway management into the administration of the United States Government.

OIL COMBINATIONS.

There is no need of unfriendly controversy between the *Dispatch* and GAZETTE over oil combinations, as we do not understand the refiners to object to the producers getting fair rates for their oil. The object is to have all parties receive fair compensation; and hence to combine against the exporters, and not against each other. As we understand it, the refiners are content to make legitimate profits, and such share of a fair selling profit as will come to them from a market that is not unduly influenced. They are willing to have the producers equally favored; but both parties must take care of their respective interests to make what properly belongs to them. We admit the truth of the general principle that the law of supply and demand regulates the price; but may not the law of supply, if not demand, be regulated? As we understand it, there is a well-established demand for oil in Europe, up to a given amount and price. As an illuminating oil, petroleum stands superior to every other article in the marts of Europe. English shale oil cannot come into competition with it. At 60 francs it is sure of the foreign market. Or, to put it differently, it can be held here at four dollars for crude, and still bear a good price for refining and transportation, and undersell any other oil in the European market. This is a fixed, positive fact. It is also known just what the foreign market will take at this price. Last year the export was 8,500,000 barrels in round numbers, and there has been a slight relative increase this year. The foreign market will regularly take about the amount stated, with the price not higher than about four dollars for crude here. Further, the large proportion of the entire production goes abroad.

As we see it, no matter to whom the profits may come, it is to the interest of this country that fair prices should be secured for all the oil produced. It is to the interest of foreign buyers to get it as cheaply as possible. Here are opposing interests, and each are to operate for their own advantage. The foreign purchaser draws on his reserve stock, and refuses to buy, in the hope that delay will compel the American producer and refiner to reduce prices. This is an interference with the natural operation of the laws of trade. Palpably, it is to the interest of the American producer and refiner, knowing that the demand for oil must come, after a little, to hold on to his stock, that he may receive a fair market price for his product. This is really but the proper application of the laws of trade. Petroleum is ascertained to be intrinsically worth about four dollars a barrel here. The evidence is in this: That after it has paid for refining, and for railroad transportation, all at good, living rates, and for sea transport, it can still be sold in Europe for less price than any other oil that will answer the same purpose. It is, therefore, *worth* it, and it is intrinsically right to use proper means to get its value. We therefore urge that our producers combine in some way to maintain proper rates.

But we specially urge this, not merely because it is right in itself, but from the standpoint of Pittsburgh interests, as well as those of the country at large. We notice that immediately on the advance of oil, there was every indication of returning business prosperity in our midst. We had evidence from several branches of trade, of renewed activity, and vigor. More goods were sold, more laborers were employed, and money was more active in the marts of trade than it had been for a long time. Since the pressure has been brought to bear to drive down the price of oil, and, to this end, the demand for export has been reduced, we have fallen back into the old lethargy again. Under a low price for oil, we had no prosperity—but even a temporary advance gave indications of business activity. We naturally favor what will honestly restore the trade and prosperity of the city. This, as has been shown, a permanently fair price for oil will do. The oil product of the country mainly comes from Pennsylvania; and the money received for oil is disbursed here. It matters not who receives it, disbursement naturally and necessarily follows, and thus, all derive a benefit. Nor is it necessary to hold long for a steady demand. The condition of foreign stocks is well known, and we have but to hold a little, and the demand will be upon us. We have already referred to the benefits that will accrue to the country at large, if prices are maintained. The addition of $40,000,000 a year to our revenues, from a given article of export, is enough by itself to remove stagnation from business. This done, and our capital active and workmen busy, and our growth in wealth will be rapid and sure. We can afford to stand up for good prices, when so much is at stake.

POLITICAL NOTES.

AFTER November the Democratic "reformers" will have an opportunity to go away quietly by themselves and devote the next four years to personal reformation.

THE great contest for Centennial President will take place in less than two weeks. Every true, earnest, far-seeing and right-minded man should see to it that during these two weeks preparation is made for polling every Hayes and Wheeler vote in the State.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has a notion that Sam Cary proposes, on the eve of the November election to issue a card withdrawing from the Cooper ticket in favor of Hendricks, and urging the Greenback Democrats of Ohio and other States to vote for the Democratic ticket. Why not? Hendricks fills the requirements.

IT is a very serious question indeed whether business men, professional men, moneyed men, merchants, manufacturers as well as laborers and mechanics can afford to have the rising tide of business revival turned back by the election of Tilden and Hendricks. And that such would be the effect of their triumph no thinking man can doubt.

THE Republican colored wolves continue to harass the Democratic white sheep in South Carolina; but the sheep appear to be getting the better of it. In every collision about ten wolves perish to one sheep. The sheep have adopted a preference policy; that is, they refuse to employ any wolf unless he promises to become a sheep. In this way the sheep are gradually starving the wolves into submission.

SINCE it was settled that New York is Tilden's last hope, and an uncertain one at that, the canals have been found to be in a shocking condition. It is discovered, moreover, that the necessary force of men to make the repairs cannot be had in the State. They have to be imported by thousands from adjoining States. Their engagement will last until the first Tuesday in November. This is the last act in Sam Tilden's great drama of canal reform.

TILDEN'S supporters deny that he ever remarked to ex-Governor Underwood, of Vermont, during the war, that "any United States soldier on Southern soil could be sued for trespass." Governor Underwood reiterates his assertion, and states that the conversation took place between them on the piazza of Congress Hall, at Saratoga. He also says that Tilden expressed surprise that he (the Governor) did not hold the same opinion with himself.

THE Solid South at the forthcoming election is by no means certain to include Louisiana. The Democratic brethren in New Orleans are at serious loggerheads over the city nominations, and a considerable faction of them have united with the Republicans, and will support a joint city ticket. The effect of this is likely to be the diminution of the Democratic majority in the city, which has always been a very important factor in the Democrats' estimate of the State vote.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON—"Old Hickory"—sent General Scott to South Carolina in 1832 to put down an attempted nullification of the United States laws. President Grant has done the same thing now, for a like reason. Jackson then issued a proclamation—so has Grant now. And yet the pretended Jacksonian Democrats of to-day are the fiercest of those who now denounce the Jacksonian policy! Verily, there has been a change in the Democracy since Jackson's time.

WHATEVER the Democratic party may profess of tolerance to foreigners in the North, the Louisville *Commercial*, a Southern journal, charges it with an entirely contrary policy in the South. It says: "The Democratic South has, with hardly an exception, showed its suspicion and hatred of citizens of foreign birth who have chosen their homes on its sacred soil by rigidly excluding them from office. The Germans were especially obnoxious to Southern Democracy because they were hostile to slavery, and one may travel over many a mile of the richest and cheapest farm lands of the South at this day without meeting with a single German or English farmer." Perhaps our Irish fellow citizens will not credit this, but the facts speak for themselves.

A Chinese Mandarin Swindled.

The Paris correspondent of the *Court Circular* writes: "The Chinese Mandarin, a very extraordinary envoy, Mung, has arrived on his mission to Paris. He traveled from Marseilles with his secretaries and suite in a carriage which had been reserved for him as Ambassador. He was somewhat surprised to see a gentleman enter and bow politely to the Mandarin, explaining that he was the proprietor of the train. The Mandarin made signs. He understood no French. The only foreign tongue that he possessed was English, and that but slightly. His new friend spoke English fluently. The Chinaman, who had none of the cuteness of the Heathen Chinee informed his new friend that this was his first journey on a railway. He was astonished. His friend asked him whether he would like to buy the carriage in which they were riding, as well as the engine and tender. "They will be extremely useful to you to drive about Paris; you will be obliged to procure such a vehicle. I will sell you this locomotive and all, for 10,000f. The Mandarin joyfully accepted the offer, plumed himself on his cuteness in having made so excellent a bargain, and did not discover that he had been 'done' until he reached Paris and claimed his carriage. His friend took leave of him at the station hoping they should meet again."

More for Huxley.

At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug and the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its reaction the water bursts up with great violence and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being neither affected by rains or droughts. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city—houses, paved streets, and mason work. Below this is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetation and trees and the remains of another city.

THE BRAVE CUSTER.

How the Hero Became a General Officer.

One of the most striking things in the late General Custer's history was the rapidity of his rise in military rank. He was promoted at once from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Brigadier General, in recognition of the courage and skill which he showed in the fight at Aldie, Virginia. He had said to his companions, while yet only a lieutenant, that he would one day become a general officer, and they fell into an annoying habit of bantering him on the subject in various ways. The story of his actual promotion is thus told by Frederick Whittaker:

"One evening, eleven days after Aldie, when Custer returned to headquarters, after a long ride, in which he had been posting the pickets of the entire corps for the night, he was greeted in the large tent, where the staff was wont to gather at night, by the salutations, 'Hallo, General!' 'How are you, General?' 'Gentlemen, General Custer!' 'Why, General, I congratulate you!' 'You're looking well, General!' The greetings came from all quarters of the tent, where the staff officers were lounging, smoking, chatting, laughing, telling stories. They impressed Custer as being merely a continuation of the usual ill-natured banter on the subject of his aspirations, and, further, as being carried a little too far. However, he had always been noted for his remarkable control over a hot and hasty temper, and he was not going to allow his comrades to laugh him out of it on this occasion. Still, it was with some bitterness that he answered,

"'You may laugh boys. Laugh as long as you please, but I *will* be a general yet, for all your chaff. You see if I don't, that's all.'

"He was greeted by a universal shout of laughter in answer. It seemed as if his tormentors were determined to irritate him into an explosion; and they nearly succeeded; for his blue eyes began to flash and he looked around as if seeking some one on whom to fix a quarrel. His old friend Yates (afterward brevet lieutenant-colonel, and captain in the Seventh United States Cavalry, and one of the little band of heroes who fell with Custer), whom he had been himself the means of putting on Pleasanton's staff, came to his relief with a few words:

"Look on the table old fellow. They're not chaffing." He pointed to the table in the tent, and there, in the midst, lay a large official envelope, and on it was written, 'Brigadier-General George A. Custer, U. S. Vols.'

"The reaction was instantaneous, and the young fellow was completely overcome. A moment later, and all his old comrades were gathered around him in real earnest, congratulating and shaking hands, while Custer, too much overpowered to speak, could only smile faintly, turn very pale, find his eyes full of tears, and sink down in a chair, feeling very much as if he was going to make a fool of himself and cry. However, he regained his self-control in a few moments, and was able to thank his comrades, who were really in earnest this time, and after awhile was permitted to read the orders which accompanied his commission, and which directed him to report to General Pleasanton for instructions."

How the War Might Have Been Averted.

A gentleman, recently returned to Washington from a trip through the New England States, relates to the *Chronicle* the following:

"Stopping over night at a hotel in a New Hampshire town he found the usual political discussion being waged warmly between a Democrat and a Republican in the reading-room, the former a Wall street broker from New York, and the latter an Englishman, who had served through the war. Words ran high, and the debate became lively. Every issue was discussed, from Calhoun's first speech to Tilden's income tax, and among others the hanging of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. As they warmed up things became very personal, the broker declaring that the Englishman had no right to meddle anyhow, and he had better go back to his Queen, the latter retorting that he had gained a right by raising his arm in defense of the country, 'and would sooner be born in England and come here to be a true citizen than born here and be a traitor.' Here the Democrat ventilated himself of the opinion that every Republican ought to have been treated just as John Brown was, and then rushed off to his room, his antagonist following a few minutes later. A goodly number of the town lawyers had been attentive listeners, and a few minutes after the gladiators had departed an old fellow, evidently the spokesman of the party, raised his voice: "Now, them fellows is intirely too one-sided. I'm a Demycrat, but I takes a mod'rit view of the question. This is my 'pinion, and I've said it mor'n a thousand times: It was right and proper that John Brown should a been hung; but there's Harper's Ferry, just as guilty; he should 'a been hung too and then we wouldn't 'a had no war.'"

An Extraordinary Murder.

A man named Courbalon is before a Paris court charged with the death of his wife under extraordinary circumstances. He discovered an intimacy existing between herself and one Joseph Partridge. Partridge fled, impelled by several vigorous kicks, and the lady implored pardon. "Pardon, oh yes," replied Courbalon in a sinister tone. The next day, at noon, the servants placed on the table six roasted partridges, which, in France, are much larger than in the United States. As soon as his wife sat down, he locked the door and drew from his pocket a revolver. "Madame," he said, "the hour for your punishment has come. You have dishonored me by means of a man named Partridge, and here are six of his namesakes for you to dine on. You will please eat them to the last morsel. If you cease doing so, or if you attempt to give any alarm, I will blow your brains out." The unhappy woman, feeling the impossibility of accomplishing the task without killing herself, fell on her knees, and implored his pity. Courbalon's only reply was to cock his revolver, and she therefore commenced her task. "I forgot to say that I forbid your drinking anything while you eat," said Courbalon. The poor woman, after finishing the second partridge, showed signs of illness. She lifted her sad eyes to her husband with an imploring expression, but he pointed the pistol inexorably at her head. In two hours and a half the six birds were eaten; at 9 o'clock that night the woman died of indigestion.

A Spiritualistic Breach.

Spiritualism caused a breach in a house hold at San Bernadino, in Southern California. Old Mr. Sawyer held that it was humbug, fraud, and nonsense; Mrs. Sawyer and the young Sawyers believed that it was the gospel of the future. There was many an argument, many a quarrel, many a tear. Finally a lecturer came to town and unraveled the devious methods of mediums and Spiritualists. The Sawyers attended in a body, and great was the delight of the head of the family. He smiled and chuckled as the exposures went on. "John," said he, in high glee, "you and mother will have to come over to my way of thinking." John admitted that they would have to surrender their belief in spirits, and the old man's heart was running over with unutterable joy. When the bogus Kate King stepped forward from the cabinet, old Sawyer sprang from his chair, shouted in an ecstasy of delight, wrung his hands, started down the aisle, and suddenly fell on the floor. He was dead. Joy had killed him. Or was it heart disease?

A Frog in a Tree.

The adventures of the little frog that was found in the heart of a paving-stone in the streets of Memphis, Tenn., were recently related. Here is a companion picture. A week ago, while the workmen at a saw-mill at Acton, Ont., were turning over a huge pine log, which was being sawn into lumber, they were surprised to see a large toad pop out of a hole where he had been imbedded, and where he had narrowly escaped being cut in two by the saw. The toad was completely incased in the wood, with no means of ingress or egress, and as the log was the fourth or fifth from the butt of the tree, he must have been fifty or sixty feet from the ground. The tree was perfectly sound, with the exception of a decayed streak about a foot long below the hole. The toad was blind, but had not forgotten the art of locomotion, for it crawled out of the hole quite nimbly. When was that toad treed, and how much of a centenarian was it?

A Rich Old Maid.

A spinster named Emma Cornwall died recently at Towner's Station. Upon examination it was found that the deceased had $80,000 in bank stocks and United States bonds, and the farm, valued at $30,000, made up her wealth. The bonds and stocks were found hid away in old trunks, in dress pockets, stuffed in rolls of carpeting, in bedding, and in fact the search for her possessions was one surprise. Thousands of dollars would be found in the most inconceivable places, and it is not positively known but that a snug little fortune is now somewhere concealed in the house. Whether this theory be correct or not, it is safe to conclude that the heirs feel well satisfied with the search.—*Hudson Republican.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Chas. Kingsley Condemned.

Twenty-five years ago, one Sunday evening, Charles Kingsley preached in a London church upon the wrongs and miseries of the poorer classes, attributing their vices to their poverty and ignorance, and those again to the injustice they suffered at the hands of the rich; while to the latter he assigned, by direct implication, the responsibility of all the social evil that prevailed to so lamentable an extent. The discourse was listened to with extreme surprise by a very crowded congregation, who nevertheless little expected the unprecedented event that occurred at the close of the service. After the preacher had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Drew, the rector of the parish, who had occupied a pew beneath the pulpit, rose from his seat and addressed the audience just as they were about to disperse. A most painful duty, he said, had devolved upon him in having to condemn the discourse just delivered, and which he had never anticipated hearing from a pulpit. Mr. Drew, then, with some emotion, proceeded to administer a brief but stern rebuke on Mr. Kingsley, whose sermon, he declared, contained matter that was questionable in doctrine, pernicious in tendency, and untrue in fact. He regretted that exhortations of so dangerous a character should have been offered to the members of a Christian church. This interposition caused much excitement among the congregation, and a large number remained round the doors of the church for some time after they were closed, exchanging comments upon the singular incident of the evening. The world has grown since then to the extent of enthroning Kingsley in Westminster Abbey.

A Female Free Mason.

There is at present quite a stir among the Masons on the Continent in consequence of a statement given on the authority of the *Freemason*, that the Countess Hadich, a highly educated lady, has been initiated into a lodge subordinate to the Grand Orient of Hungary. She was regularly proposed and seconded, balloted for, elected and admitted in due form. The matter coming to the knowledge of the Grand Orient, was further complicated by a declaration that the initiation was null and void, as a woman is disqualified from becoming a Freemason. As the Countess was actually received, the question is, Can her lodge now keep her out?

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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CHAMBER SUITS,
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CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS
Largest stock in the city at lowest prices.
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1876. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25. 1876

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Wm. Semple's,
Good Black Waterproofs,
At 50c and upwards, and all colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Barred and Plaid.
Plain and Barred
LADIES' CLOTHS,
At the lowest prices.
At 10 and 12½c, good, heavy, barred
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
At 18½c, an extra heavy Wool Barred Flannel.
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Blue Twilled Flannel,
At 16c, very heavy, Blue Gray Twilled Flannel, very slightly imperfect, worth a great deal more.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, new and desirable line of
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BEST TYCOON REPPS,
Special good bargains.
A full and choice assortment of new
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Particular attention is requested to the superior value offered in
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Prices a Little Less than Usual,
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NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

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OF
SEAL SKIN
GOODS,
CLOAKS, &C.,
ON
MONDAY,
TUESDAY and
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October 23, 24 and 25,
At which time we will have on exhibition a large assortment of
LADIES'
Seal Sacques,
ALL SIZES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS.
Also, all the newest tiling out,
Mantillas and Long Cloaks,
IN
Matalasse and Gros Grain Silks and Fancy Wool Cloths.
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UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
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During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts for several hundred Rough Cloth Coats, which they now offer at as low prices at retail as it is possible to buy the same goods elsewhere in the United States.
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Stylish Polonaises, Basque and Overskirts in great variety.
We are prepared to make to order in our work rooms Silk and Cashmere Suits, either from our own goods or those brought to us by customers, at short notice.
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SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the department of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
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From 25c to $1.50 per yard, surpassing in variety and value any previous offering.
We respectfully extend an invitation to our patrons of an examination of our very superior lines of
Black and Colored Dress Silks and Black and Colored Cashmeres,
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A SPECIALTY,
And at present will be found unusually
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The finest it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit, both as to the beautiful line of latest colorings and superior value offered for the money.
All the latest novelties in
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We have just received a
LARGE INVOICE
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COLORS,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 26, 1876.

The cold, disagreeable weather yesterday was not promotive of financial activity. The business of the day in financial circles was not marked by any changes in the general condition of affairs. The orders from the country for currency were again light, and considerably below the average of a fortnight since. The supply of paper is moderately good, but there is an abundance of loanable funds for all demands, and the banks could safely enlarge their discount lines if called upon to do so. Deposit lines are lower on the whole than at this time last year, mainly on account of the poorer balances kept here by country correspondence. The amount of commercial paper offered is not large, but the miscellaneous supply is fair. Altogether, the loan market has been, and is, working closer.

THE EUROPEAN SILVER MARKET.

Another change in the silver market of Europe has occurred, that is of marked importance. It was the German adoption of the gold standard and sale of her stock of silver that begun the depreciation of the metal, and now it turns out that the Imperial Government did not make adequate provision for the popular wants in the matter of silver coin, and that it has been ascertained that gold coin cannot be made to answer the uses of money in small payments and in making change in current transactions. This is the universal oversight of the gold maniacs in their efforts to depreciate silver. Theorizing and abstract dogmatism will not satisfy the popular wants and necessities, as the German Imperial Government has discovered. It was some time ago officially announced that the sales of silver at Berlin had been grossly exaggerated, and that the succeeding sales would be limited. And now comes the explanation that the supply of silver coin for current use has been found wholly inadequate, and that at the approaching session of the German Parliament application will be made for authority to make a very large increase of it, for it seems that the German people have always been accustomed to the use of silver coin, and still prefer it.

RAILROAD STOCKS IN WALL STREET.

Railroad managers and their friends are said by the New York papers to have given a much firmer tone to railroad stocks in Wall street by making purchases on the strength of information that rates were about to be raised. They operated on the calculation that if rates went higher earnings would increase, and with them the value of stocks. The prices obtained at the last sale of Pennsylvania coal were such that the sound coal companies can get their money back, but not such as to help out companies like the Reading or New Jersey Central. As to the competing railroad companies, there seems no reason why every one of them should not be content. The Vanderbilt roads have been able to earn dividends, at the war rates, of 8 per cent. on New York Central and 4 per cent. on Lake Shore, and the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania have done as well. Vanderbilt's policy of insisting on as low rates from the West to New York as to any other seaboard port is bringing him great popularity besides profit. If his rivals believe, as they so constantly assert, that he is acting contrary to all sound business principles in hauling at their rates over his longer line, and is certain to ruin himself, why do not they leave him alone to ruin himself, to their great profit?

—The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Tuesday were $6,678,068, against $3,986,536 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $4,743,516 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since January 1, this year, were $217,672,278, against $205,602,077 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $240,355,478 in 1874.

—The receiver of the defunct Venango National Bank, of Franklin, Pa., has announced a dividend of *fifteen* per cent.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118¼
" 1865	114
" 1865 new	113
" 1867	113¼
5-20's 1867	115½
10-40's coupons	115½
RAILWAYS.	
N. Y. Central	104½
Erie	21¾
L. C.	83½
C. C. & I. C.	20
St. Paul	27¾
Do. Pref	58¼
Michigan Southern	61¾
Del. Lackawanna	80
Northwestern com.	38½
Do. Pref.	85¾
Rock Island	89
Clevo. & Pitts.	89
Pacific Mail	25
Western Union Tel.	72¾

Panama	127
Union Pacific	62¾
Lake Shore	61¾
Illinois Central	83½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Northwestern common	36½
do. preferred	61¾
C. C. C. & I.	43
New Jersey Central	36¾
Rock Island	101½
St. Paul	27¾
do. preferred	58½
Toledo & Wabash	5¾
do. preferred	9
Ft. Wayne	101
Terre Haute	10⅜
do. preferred	11⅝
Chicago & Alton	102
do. preferred	108
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	76¾
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company	15¾
Missouri Pacific	34
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	2
Indiana Central	4
Burlington & Quincy	115
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14¾
Central Pacific	92
Union Pacific land grants	100¾
Union Pacific Sinking Fund	91¾

LONDON, October 25.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. Silver is quoted at 53½d. Consols, 94¾ 5-20s '65, 103; do. '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106¼; New York Central, 96; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, October 25.—Rentes, 104f 60c.

FRANKFORT, October 25.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

BERLIN, October 25. — The Imperial Banks of Germany and Russia to-day increased their rate of discount 1 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1876.

While there has been a slight reaction in the Breadstuffs market within the past day or two, in consequence of the more pacific character of the news from across the water, there is a firm feeling nevertheless. An exchange remarks: "It is very generally believed that the stock of really choice wheat in the West is not so large as was estimated when the crop was harvested, and that choice family brands would go higher as the season advances, aside from any export demand that may arise from abroad. Should hostilities ensue between Turkey and Russia, the former power, dominating the Straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and thus controlling the outlet of the Black Sea, would in any event be enabled to close it for a long time to commerce, and thus the vast Russian granaries on the shores of that inland sea would not be accessible to the consuming countries, leaving the United States markets the only considerable grain depots from which European wants could be supplied. In addition to grain demands, there would also be heavy requirements, in all probability, for provisions, and it may be, also, for arms and munitions of war.

APPLES—Continue dull, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1@1,50 per bbl in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Dealers continue to report the market very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present wants, and prices are weak and drooping. Prime to choice is wanted, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

BROOM CORN—Choice grades of hurl been scarce and in demand at prices ranging from 6¼ to 7, as to quality. Choice green brush that will work up in fair demand at 5¾@6 in round lots; with sales at 6¾ in job lots. Choice medium in fair supply and offerings at 5¾ for green, and 5¾ for red tipped. Covers and hulling selling at prices ranging from 4 to 4.as to quality and color. Crooked, 2¼@3¾.

BEANS—Prime new navy are held at $1,90 per bushel—but few are in market as yet. Old are nearly cleaned up and what are still offered are of such poor quality that they cannot be quoted at over $1,@1,25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@32 ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Beginning to arrive pretty freely and meets a fair demand at 3¾@4c ₱ pound.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand, and we are reported regular sales in the wholesale trade at 13¾@13½, and one cent additional in a jobbing way.

CHESTNUTS—$3 ₱ bu.

CIDER—The market continues very dull, with considerable offering; quotable at $3,50@4,50 ₱ bbl, including bbls.

CRANBERRIES—$4all per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime new Apples, if heavy packed, 200 to 225 lbs to the bbl, are in good request for export at 5c ₱ lb. The demand may not continue long, and shippers should take advantage of the present opportunity to get rid of all they can and ship promptly. There is no local inquiry, and when the export demand is supplied there will be a perfect glut, as the quantity dried this year is very large. No movement in other Dried Fruits as yet.

EGGS—The market is fairly active, but the receipts are increasing and prices if anything are easier. Fresh quotable at 24@25c. Pickeled Eggs, 20@25c.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady demand, and while prices remain unchanged, the general tone of the market is firmness. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $6,30@6,75 for good brands of either winter or spring. Patents unchanged at $7,@7,50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Coffee has been rather quiet at the seaboard during the past day or two, but the tone of the market continues firm and stocks in first hands are unusually small. Sugars are also very firm with a good demand, especially for refined goods, which are being freely bought up by regular buyers, and there is considerable being exported to both Canada and England. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged. We can report a very fair demand for Teas and Rice.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C.	10¾
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¼@10¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O.	9¼@10¾
Standard A	11 a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	63	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	46

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	63	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Barbadoes	60all

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a6	Japan	40a6
Gunpowder	45a6	Oolong	30a5
Imperial	40a5	Colong	30a75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	26c
Third Grade	24c

Loose half a cent less.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Wheat, and prime Penna, and Ohio red may be quoted at $1,25 @1,27. The general position of the market has not varied much during the past day or two. The Oat market is easier, quotable at 38a39 on track—offering freely at the outside figure. Shelled Corn is still quoted at 56a60; old car, 56a58c; new do, 48a50. Rye unchanged at 66a70. Barley, 90a$1,15, as to quality.

HAY—Loose from countrywagons, $10@15 per ton, as to quality and condition. No. 1 baled, on track, $13@14. The market continues dull.

MILL FEED—Bran scarce and higher; $13@13,50 per ton; Seconds and Ship Stuffs, $14@16; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2@2,50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—There is a firm market and a good demand for winter strained. We quote Procter & Gamble's make as follows:

Double Extra Winter	95
Alexander Extra	90
No. 1	85
No. 2	75
Best White Miners	61
Do. Yellow	55

These are the jobbing prices—round lots can be bought at a shade lower prices.

POULTRY—Live chickens selling by the coop at 4@5c ₱ pair, according to size.

POTATOES—The supply continues to accumulate and prices are weakening; quotable at 80a90c per bushel. Sweets, $2,50a3,50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—No change in prices, with the exception of a reduction of ½c ₱ lb. on Lard.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	15	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	10	Lard, Ref for sum-	
S'l'ard Bacon S. C.	12¾	mer in tcs	12¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	13½	Do. ¼ bbls.	12½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	75a$1	Do. ½ bbls.	13
Bacon shoulders	8¾	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	14¾
Bacon Sm Sides	12¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14
Clear Sides	12¾	Do. 10 ₱ pails	14¼
Wem Pork ₱ bbl	$18,50	Do. 20 ₱ do	14
Short Cut do	17,50	Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ₱ bu, to the trade, and $2,15a2,25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5½; city rendered, 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1876.

The Crude market was weak and lower to-day, United certificates being quoted this p. m. at $1,08¾, against $1,25 corresponding time yesterday. Rumors were current that the Penna. Transportation Co. are in trouble, brought about by "short sales," and this no doubt had its effect in depressing the market. It is said that the Company in question are 'short' from 150,000 to 175,000 bbls, also that the failure, if it turns out to be one in fact, will virtually kill the "Seaboard Pipe Line" project. Refined continues quiet and unchanged. Oil Barrels dull but unchanged at $1,05 for countries and $1,20 for city make.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Standard Oil Co.... Warden. F. & Co.	299
Elkins & Flack..... Leech & Co., Reading	85
Total	384

The English Wheat Harvest.

A leading London grain circular says: Under the threatening aspect of the Eastern question, holders of wheat are less inclined to part with their stocks. At the same time there has been an active inquiry, resulting in considerable business, chiefly for cargoes to arrive, at daily advancing prices, the improvement in yesterday's markets being one to two shillings per quarter. Since Tuesday the transactions have been large in this and neighboring markets, and 4d per cental over previous currencies has freely been paid. Maize was also in good request, and improved 6d to 9d per quarter. Wheat at the market to-day was firmly held at 4d per cental above Tuesday's rates, which checked the demand, and only a moderate business was transacted. Flour was is per sack and bbl dearer. Corn being in limited supply improved 1s 3d per quarter, but the demand was not active.

The California Wheat Movement.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 14th says: The twenty-third wheat cargo of the month was cleared last evening. It is almost certain that the sixtieth will be got off by the 31st. The fleet this month includes cargoes to England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Peru and Australia. Five British ships arrived here yesterday, three of them being in ballast and the other two with coal. One of these was the "New York" formerly a Liverpool steamer and sister to the Bremen, now 108 days out from Liverpool for this port. It is presumed that all those will load wheat.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	333 cars.	371 cars.
Hogs	224 "	193 "
Sheep	71 "	81 "
Total	628 "	644 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 338 cars reported for the past week, 112 cars were through and 204 cars local against 81 cars of through, and 296 cars of local preceding week. Sales, 2,505 head; last week, 3,871 head.

While, as will be seen, the run of through stock has been considerably larger than that of the preceding week, the arrivals of local or yard cattle were considerably less; however, with only a moderate attendance of buyers and but confined and unfavorable reports from the east, trade has been very dull and unsatisfactory, with prices on common and medium grades 10a15c ₱ cwt lower. Of strictly prime shipping cattle the offerings were small, unusually so, and the few of this character sold, brought almost if not altogether as much as last week. Stock and feeding cattle, also, did not vary much in price, but all grades were dull, and trade was very generally reported unsatisfactory. As will be seen, the number sold was 1,468 head less than during the preceding week, and, as already intimated, the average quality was common, the most of the offerings consisting of rough half-fatted stock.

Following may be regarded as the ruling rates:

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	5,00a5,25
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4,50a4,75
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,25
Feeders 900a1,000 lbs	3,75a4,00
Stockers—700a800 lbs	3,25a3,10
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,00a3,25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was not quite up to that of last week in point of numbers, but it was in excess of the demand, nevertheless; trade opened dull and has continued so, with no prospect at this writing of any improvement during the remainder of the week. Prices are off ¼a¾c ₱ lb, as compared with the closing rates of last week and the market flat at the decline. The depression may be attributed largely to unfavorable reports from the east, as well as the fact that the demand nearly always falls off at this season of the year.

Following are the ruling quotations as we close our reports:

Extra 80a100 lbs	4,50a4,75
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,00a4,25
Good 75a80 lbs	3,50a3,75
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,25
Indianas, as to quality	3,00a4,75

HOGS.

The receipts and offerings during the past week have been rather larger than usual, and prices have declined 25a50c per cwt from the date of our last report. To-day there was a fair business, the demand having been stimulated somewhat by the cooler weather and then Chicago was rather better yesterday, but there was no improvement in prices. Following are the current rates:

Philadelphia Hogs	5,90a6,25
York Hogs	5,75a6,00
Roughs	4,50a4,85

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 26, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wood streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	22a	25 lb	Oil, Anise	$3.50a3.70 ₱ lb
2d select	30a	40 lb	Bergam	5.50a6.00 lb
1st select	40a	45 lb	Cassia	2.60a2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.40a1.50	lb	Lemon	4.50a5.00 lb
Oxalic	17a	20 lb	Linseed R	60a62 gal
Tartaric	54a	59 lb	Linseed B	65a67 gal
Alcohol	2.22a2.35	gal	Neatsfoot	80a1.15 gal
Aloes, cape	20a	22 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00 lb
A Barb	40a	50 lb	"	Qts 6.25a6.50 doz
Socot	75a	80 lb	"	Pts 3.25a3.50 doz
Alum	3¾a	4¼ lb	Orange	3.75a4.00 lb
Ammo., Aq	7a	11 lb	Origanum	30a60 lb
Carb	20a	22 lb	Pennyroyl	2.80 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	22 lb	Peppermt'l	4.30a4.60 lb
Asafœtida	30a	35 lb	Sassafras	70a80 lb
Bals, Copaib	70a	75 lb	Winterg'n	3.75a4.00 lb
Canada	80a	90 lb	Pit. BICARB	30a35 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a3.00	gal	Bl Chrom	22a24 lb
Blu.Stn car	2.50a2.75	lb	Bromide	80a 88 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25	lb	Chlorate	40a 45 lb
Blue Mass	50a	60 lb	Iodid	2.85a3.00 lb
Vitriol	10a	11 lb	Quinine	2.65a2.75 oz
Borax, ref'd	14a	18 lb	Root, Alkan	85a 1 lb
Brim., Roll	8¾	lb	Gin. E. I.	16 lb
Flor. sulp	8a	6 lb	Gin. Jam.	24 lb
Buchu	15a	20 lb	Ipecac P.	1.40 lb
Calomel Am	90a1.00	lb	Jalap P.	75 lb
Camphor ref	38a	38 lb	Rhubarb	2.00a2.80 lb
Camwood	8a	9 lb	"	Pwd 2.00a2.50 lb
Cham. Ger	35a45	lb	Sarsaparilla	
Rom	55a60	lb	Mex	50 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25	lb	Sar. Mex.	25 lb
Chlorofm	90a1.00	lb	Senega	90a1.00 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a	80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30	lb	Val. Eng.	45 lb
Yellow	70a	80 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	90a	95 lb	Saffron Am.	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a	4 lb	Sal. Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	41a	44 lb	Epsom	3a 4 lb
Dovers	15a	20 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.50a1.60	lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	1.40	lb	Soda	2a 3¾ lb
Ether, Nit	38a	48 lb	Seed, Canary	9¾a10 lb
Sul	70a	75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ext. Logw'd	13¾a14	lb	Hemp	7¾a 12 lb
Liqu, Cal	32a	35 lb	Mustard	12 lb
Gal	30a	35 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 37 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. Indian	24a 30 lb
Glycer, Pure	30a	35 lb	Shellac	38a 40 lb
Bowers'		65 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20	lb	White	18a 21 lb
S. F.	1.00a1.25	lb	Soda Ash	4¼a 5 lb
Iodine	4.00a4.30	lb	Bi Carb	4¼a 5½ lb
Iodoform	86	oz	Strych. Cry	2.45a2.90 oz
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Sugar Milk	25a 30 lb
Logwood	2¾a 3¾	lb	Sugar Lead	28a 28 lb
Madder	12a	17 lb	Turpen, Ven	22a 25 gal
Magnesia, Cal	90a1.00	lb	Vac. Couch	1.65a2.80 gal
Carb		45 lb	Copai	1.00a1.40 gal
Manna, Fla		85 lb	Daniel	1.00a1.20 gal
Morphia, Sul	5.25a5.30	oz	Japan	65a1.25 gal
Nit. Silver		94 oz	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Opium		7.90 lb	Whiting	1½a 2½ lb
Powd		10.60 lb		

Russian Agents Buying Grain.

(Belgrade Cor. London Times.)

Russian agents are at this moment buying up all the grain that is to be had in Wallachia, more than that for? The Servian Government has more than once boasted, and I believe with truth, that it had in this country grain enough to feed the whole of the Servian population, including the army, for a full year. There has been a very abundant harvest this year, and it has not been left standing. Every day it is being reaped by the women, who are the most industrious of the Servian people. Now the grain being bought up in such quantities throughout Wallachia is for the army of Russians—I will not call it the Russian army—which is entering this country, and which is expected to reach the desired stage of development early in the spring.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 25, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady, but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, No. 2 Chicago spring $1,12 cash; $1,12a1,12¾ November; $1,12¾a1,12¾ December; No. 3 98@$1,03; rejected 87a95c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 42¾a43c cash; 43¾a 43¼c November; 43½c December; rejected 42¼c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley strong and higher; 85c cash or November.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; $16 cash; $16,75 October; $15,50 the year. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; 9¾c cash; 10¼c October; 9½c November; $9,42½a$9,43 the year. Bulk meats quiet and steady, shoulders 6¼c; sides 8¾a8¾c.

WHISKY—$1,10.

On Call Board wheat closed lower; $1,11¾ November; $1,13 7-8 December. Corn easier, 43¼c November. Pork dull, firm and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Flour in fair demand, but without decided change; receipts 21,000 bbls. Rye flour and corn meal firm. Wheat without decided change; receipts 62,000 bush. Rye quiet; western 72¼a80c; State 86a91c. Corn slightly in buyers' favor, receipts 538,000 bush; western mixed in store 55a57½c; mixed steady, 58a58 1-4c. Barley heavy; No. 2 Canada $1,13. Malt firm. Oats: graded steadier; others unchanged; receipts 23,000 bush, western mixed and State 31a48c. Hay and hops unchanged. Rice in fair inquiry. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar fairly active; fair to good refining 9a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses firm. Petroleum dull; crude 12c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Rosin firm. Turpentine firm at 36c. Eggs steady; western 23a25c. Wool firm; pulled 22a40c; unwashed 10a28c; Texas 13a 26c. Pork steady; $17a17,25. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; long clear 9c. Lard dull; opened lower; prime steam 10¼c; sales $10,00; seller November $9,85. Butter firm for choice; others heavy; western 15a30c; State 20a26c. Cheese quiet at 6a12c. Whisky dull at $1,14a1,14¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Petroleum dull; refined 25a26c; crude 17a18c. Pork steady at $17,50a17,75. Lard firm at 10a 10 3-4c. Clover seed $12,50a13,00. Flour firm; superfine $3,62½; extras $4,12½a4,25. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1,26; amber $1,34a1,36. Corn steady; yellow 59½a 60c; white 55a56c. Oats dull; choice white 32a40c; unsound 30c. Whisky $1,14. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 32a33c; Brds 30a31c; western extra 26a28c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese firm; York fancy 12a13c; primeloa12c. Eggs quiet; western 27a28c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Cotton quiet at 10½c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady; red $1,15a1,25. Corn steady at 42 a48c. Oats steady at 30a37c. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley steady for prime to choice; fall $1,10a1,15; other qualities neglected. Pork steady and in good demand; $16,00a16,10, latter delivered. Lard steady; steam 10c; kettle 10¼a10¾c. Bulk meats inactive; 6¾a8¾a8¼a8½c. Bacon quiet but steady at 8¾a9¼a9¾a9¾a9½c. Whisky steady at $1,11. Butter dull and unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, October 25.—Refined petroleum 46½f.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Cotton buoyant at 6a6 3-16d; sales 25,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; American 11,000. California white wheat average 10s 4½a10s 7½; Club 10s 7da11s; winter 9s 8da10s 2d. Corn 26s 2d. Flour 23s 6da25s 6d. Oats 3sa3s 6d. Barley 3s 6d. Cloverseed 50a55s. Refined petroleum 18¾d; spirits 10½d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 26.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1,30; No. 1 white Michigan $1,27; extra white Michigan $1,30; amber Michigan $1,22½; No. 3 red $1,14. Corn steady, high mixed 49¾c; low mixed spot and November 48c; new 47c offered; no grade 47½c. Oats steady and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 25. — Cotton higher at 10a10¾c. Flour quiet at $4a6,75. Wheat quiet at $1,25. Oats dull at 32¾a 33c. Corn quiet at 40 3-4c. Rye higher; 58¼c. Barley: sample lots prime to fancy Minnesota 75c@$1,10. Pork: jobbing $17. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon firm; 7¾a 9¾a9¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—Cotton dull at 10¼c. Flour dull. Wheat active; red $1,15a1,20; amber $1,20a1,25; white $1,15a 1,30. Corn firm; white 48c. Oats dull; white 36c. Pork dull and nominal. Bacon dull. Lard dull; tierce 11¾a11¾c; keg 12c. Whisky $1,11.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 25.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened firm and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,19; No. 2 $1,13 1-4; No. 3 $1,06. Corn scarce; No. 2 49a50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 31¾a32c. Rye lower; No. 1 62½. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 85c; December 88c; No. 3 49¾d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25. — Flour lower; super $4,20a4,50; double $5a5,25. Corn dull; white 58a60c. Pork dull; $18. Lard dull; tierce 11¾a11¾c. Whisky: $1,14 a1,15. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16a19½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—Cotton active, firm and higher at 10 3-4c; sales 5,500 bales; receipts 2,600 bales; shipments 1,900 bales. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 25.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,34. Corn steady; 58a59c.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 25.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firmer at 35a39c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, October 25. — Spirits of turpentine firm at 32½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 25. — Petroleum unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Beeves: receipts 2,100, against 2,240 for same time last week; not much improvement in prices but a shade firmer feeling and upward tendency; best in market sold at 10a10¼c; fat steers 1,500 lbs at 9¼a9½c; ordinary to very good do 1,200 to 1,400 lbs at 7½a9c; fat drovers from Kentucky made a loss of a trifle more than $7 per head; Chicago bought cattle, losing something more than the commission for selling. Sheep: receipts 4,040, head, making 6,580 for two days, against 10,400 same time last week; market quiet, with little better feeling towards the end; poorest to best sheep ranged at 3½ to 6c, with prime selections at 5¾c; lambs 4¾ to 6½c; sales at 5 to 5 44dc. Swine: receipts 6,170 head, making 7,720 for two days, against 7,320 same time last week; none sold alive, and only 6c per pound bid for good corn fed Ohio hogs.

BUFFALO, October 25.—Cattle: receipts 272 head, total for the week 6,239; market quiet; 120 cars were disposed of; unchanged prices; 4 cars common thin stuff unsold; supply fully equal to demand. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200 head, total for the week 11,800; market more active; sales of 4 cars western sheep and 5 cars Canada stock; prices at full week yesterday's quotations; 17 cars sheep and 4 cars Canada lambs unsold. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; total for the week 15,200; market opened moderately active; 15 cars Yorkers were disposed of, ranging at $5,80a5,95; a few choice at $6; a few lots common at $5,50; 3 cars heavy hogs $5,50a6 for common to good; few extra selected $6,10.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Cattle dull; prices ¼a¾c lower; very best 4¾a5¼c; fair to good quality 3¾a4¼c; ordinary thin steers and cows 2¼a2¾c; most sales at 3¼a4½c; receipts 5,460 head; sales 2,979. Hogs in moderate demand; prices 5¾a5¾c lower; receipts 1,886; 1,131 sold at latter price; receipts 8,070 head. Sheep dull and easier; range 4a5c; receipts 5,947 head.

CHICAGO, October 25.—Cattle: receipts 2,300 head; shipments 350; market dull and steady; sales of cows $2,75a3,25; fair Colorado steers $3,50a3,75. Hogs: receipts 22,000; shipments 3,800; market active and about 5c lower, closing steady; common to choice $5,70a6,10; fair to good $5,80a6,05; heavy $5,60a5,75. Sheep: receipts 1,200 head; market dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5,30a5,45; bacon $5,40a5,55. Cattle dull; prime to choice steers $4,70a4,90; good $4a4,35; medium to fair $3,87½a4.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Hogs steady; common to light $5a5,25; fair to good light $5,40a5,65; heavy $5,60a5,75.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 2,300.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The trade movement was slow with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing demand was light. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Prints are in moderate request. Hartel's, Dunnell's and Washington prints are reduced to 7c. Woolen goods remain quiet. Foreign goods are dull and lower in some makes of dress goods.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Cotton quiet: 10 15-16all 1-4c; futures closed barely steady: October 10 15-16a11c; November 11 and 1-16c; December 11 7-32all 1-4c; January 11 7-16all 15-32.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car sand, Rea; 1 car coal, Rea; 1 car ware, J Reno; 1 do, J W Drape; 1 car oats, Shomaker & Co; 1 bbl wine, R Penisoni; 1 car mdse, Boggs & B; 1 car lumber, J Stoddart; 1 car flour, H Lenz; 1 car lumber, Hamilton L A & Co; 1 do, A Hoffman; 1 do oats, G McFarland; 1 car mdse, Eagle Cotton Mills; 8 do, Kennedy C & Co; 2 do, Dilworth & Co; 1 car pkgs tobacco, R & J H Elson; 5 do furniture, Hoffman M; 1 car mdse, J Reno; 1 car mdse, J Gipperich; 1 do potatoes, 40 bags meal, Geyer's F; 6 pkgs eggs, 11 do butter, A Keller; 2 do J M Wilson; 1 car flour, A Moore; 1 car shingles, Yeoghly & Kopp.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—194 bbls flour, Frazier A Co; 2 cars g stone, J P Alden; 1 do, Shoenberger & Co; 70 bxs soap, L O Cowan; 16 do, J A Renshaw; 130 do, 11 bbls d apples, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car mdse, J Reno; 1 do tubs butter, J H Lobb; 6 doz chairs, Rothman & Co; 10 bbls 9 springs, A Orbich; 12 do, G Noble; 87 bgs potatoes, H Plant; 1 car mdse, J Reno; 1 do tubs butter, Vogt M & Co; 50 bxs mdse, Lumbe Bro; 8 do, Hall, Kramer & V; 152 bags wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 7 cars g pipe, W Mathiot; 1 car skeins flour, Shomaker & Co; 50 cases matches, Hawks flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car mdse, Wright & Co; 5 bbls apples, Dr Hamilton; 5 do, Aiken W & P; 10 do eggs, Head C & Co; 10 cases do, Head & McK; 25 bbls apples, Elwood & McC; 30 bbls oil, Paine A & Co; 26 do apples, A Bricker & Son; 50 bskts vegetables, J Taggert; 1st furniture, P Milliken; do, Forbes.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car s stuffs, S H Floyd; 67 bbls onions 45 bbls apples, Head, Hall & Co; 1 do, Head, J; 643 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 100 bxs b w door, Laing & McK; 20 bxs starch, G Stevell & Co; 1 car corn, Merrick & Co; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Hall, J; 1 do, Fleming & Co; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Hall, J; 1 do, Fleming & Co; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Hall, J; 1 do, Fleming & Co; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Hall, J; 1 do, Fleming & Co; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Hall, J;

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising and stationary barometer, northwest winds, backing to warmer west or southwest, and clear weather.

Fire Near McKee's Rocks.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a large building was observed to be on fire on the hills, on the south side of the Ohio river, a short distance above McKee's Rocks. The building was entirely consumed.

The Late A. H. Stewart, D. D.

A service was had on Wednesday morning, the knowledge of which will be of service to the friends of the late Rev. A. M. Stewart, D. D. It will be remembered that he died in Chico, Cal., on February 24, 1875, and was buried there. One week ago, however, the metallic casket in which the body had been placed was taken up, with a view to its removal to the Allegheny Cemetery. Having reached the city, it was deposited in the family lot (No. 54; sec. 23) on yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The brief religious service was conducted at the grave by Rev. Elliott E. Smith.

Mr. Stewart was born in Butler county, Pa. His first pastoral charge was in Chicago, where he was instrumental in organizing a church. He also preached for seven years in the church on Ross avenue, in this city, of which Rev. Mr. Gally is now pastor. During the war he served as chaplain of the Old Thirteenth, and afterward of the One Hundred and Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, by the surviving members of which he is still remembered with warm affection. At the time of his death he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Chico, Cal.

He was very decided in his loyalty, and emphatic and fearless in his utterances as a minister of the gospel.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Contributions to the Zug Sufferers During Yesterday.

Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Committee, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Previously reported	$4,295.06
Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny	45.25
M. A. Davis	2.00
North Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny	61.00
R. F. Bauman	25.00
R. F. Bauman, Collector	17.00
Total	$4,445.29

BURIED ALIVE.

A Laborer Covered in a Trench.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred at Millvale that came near resulting very seriously. A man named Hoyt was at the bottom of a trench digging, when the sides caved in on him and buried him entirely before he could get out of the way. Some person who had happened to be passing near there at the time heard his cries as the dirt fell in on him, and with the assistance of others soon got him out of his dangerous position. He was removed to his home on Sycamore street, Allegheny, and Dr. B. B. Smith summoned, who found that, besides being very badly bruised, he had sustained internal injuries. His condition is serious, but it is thought he may recover.

DIAMOND SOLITAIRE.

Supposed Jewelry Thieves Arrested.

Yesterday forenoon two men rather cheaply dressed entered the jewelry store of C. Hauch, on Fifth avenue, and offered for sale a gold ring, in which was set a fine diamond, worth at least $2,500. Mr. Hauch offered $25 for it, but the man who had it refused to take that sum. Mr. Hauch told them to call in an hour or two, and while they were gone went to the Mayor's office and gave information of the suspicious actions of the men. Detective Philip Demmel went down to the store, and when he entered, found one of the men awaiting Mr. Hauch's return. He insisted that he must have $40 for the ring, and when Mr. Hauch asked to see it again said the other man had it, and started out to find him. He was followed by detective Demmel, who when the two men met a short distance from the store, arrested both. When they were searched the ring was found, and, but a valuable necklace, set with pearls, and a fine pair of earrings were found. The men gave their names as John McCarty and Thomas Edwards, and were locked up as suspicious characters, to await further developments.

A NEW RAILROAD DEPOT.

What the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. Proposes to Build in Allegheny.

The special committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to confer with the managers of the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad Company, in regard to the erection of a new depot on Federal street by that company met last evening, Mr. Wilson presiding. The matter was discussed at considerable length, and it was learned that the railroad company would erect a building on the site of the old depot that would cost not less than $50,000, on condition that the city would allow them to extend the roof of the building over Church avenue to near the Park fence. They also desire for the reason that they wish to run their accommodation trains under this roof, so as to keep the main tracks on the lower side of the building clear for through trains. It was claimed by a gentleman present that the city had no right to grant the request of the railway company, as Church avenue is a part of the old common ground, and therefore no lease or other grant can be made of it without the consent of all of the in-lot holders—those owning lots inside of Montgomery, Sherman, Stockton and Union avenues—as provided by the act under which Allegheny was laid out. It was finally agreed, however, to instruct the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance granting the request of the railway company. The clerk was directed to notify the railway authorities that the committee desired to see their plans and also the lease under which they hold the ground on which they propose to erect the depot, and would meet them at any time they are ready.

OFF FOR INDIA.

The Farewell to Miss Ogden at the Central Presbyterian Church Last Night—Interesting and Impressive Services.

An impressive meeting was held in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church last night, on the occasion of Miss Emma Ogden, M. D., bidding farewell to the congregation of which she is a member, preparatory to her departure for India today, to enter into the missionary field. There was a fair attendance of members of the church interested in Miss Ogden's welfare and the duties upon which she is about to enter, but the assemblage was not nearly so large as it would have been had due notice been given of the exercises. The exercises consisted of singing, prayer, addresses by Prof. E. P. Crane, F. LeRoy Senour, pastor of the church, and the benediction.

Prof. Crane in his remarks, which were characterized by feeling and pathos, assured Miss Ogden that she would be followed to India by the prayerful sympathies of the congregation. This sympathy, he said, would help her in all her trials and encourage her in the Master's work. When the first missionary went out from England it was regarded as a fool-hardy undertaking, but that was all changed now. Madura, where Miss Ogden was going, was an old missionary field. He had read of it in the Missionary Record when a boy. The time was gone by when the departure of a missionary awakens interest for fifty miles around. It has become common, and he thanked God for it, but we have not got over the feeling that the heathen should be abroad consecrated to Christ. And yet he could not tell why the missionary who goes to India should be any more consecrated than those who remained at home. If this scene could impress us that the same consecration will be asked of us as of her this meeting would be of as much advantage to us as to her who goes abroad.

Rev. Senour followed Prof. Crane in an eloquent address fitting to the occasion, in which he said that missionary and Christian ought to be synonymous terms, since the first meant one who is sent to preach for the salvation of souls and the other meant a follower of Christ. The gates of India and China and Africa are standing open, and from all their territory comes to us the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," and there are plenty to go. But we have not the means to send them, and besides a long time is required in learning the language and getting ready for the work. The speaker then went on to show that success was certain in this field, and quoted several passages of Scripture in confirmation of his view. Passing from this point, he spoke touchingly of the feelings that must be entertained by Miss Ogden in taking her life in her hands and going across the stormy seas to heathen lands, but, he added, when we remember the master and his great work we cannot say we are sorry, but we are glad and, in taking our final leave, we can only say, Go! go! and God be with thee!

At the conclusion of the services those present shook hands with Miss Ogden and bade her farewell, the service being a very solemn and affecting one. As stated above Miss Ogden starts on her long journey to-day, and upon her arrival at her destination will find Miss Dickey, who went out from the same congregation several years ago in the missionary work.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

The highest premium at the Phila. Centennial Exhibition was awarded to the Gossamer Rubber Clothing Co., whose goods are kept on sale at the manufacturer's prices by F. H. Eaton & Co. These goods are the lightest and best ever sold. They are free from smell, and warranted not to stick together even when *rolled up wet.*

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.*)

Long vs Martin, *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Argued by H. D. Foster for plaintiff in error. J. B. Neale, for defendant in error, was not heard the Court affirming the judgment of the Court below.

Appeal of Stoner et al., *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Somerset county. Argued by Coffroth for appellants, and Baer contra.

Kepler et al. vs. Gallagher. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset county. Argued by Coffroth for plaintiff in error, and Koontz contra.

Shannon vs. Fisher. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset county. Argued by Coffroth for plaintiff in error and Kountz contra.

On motion of R. B. Carnahan, Thomas M. McFarland, of Allegheny county, was qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

The case of the United States vs. John Scott reported yesterday was resumed, and was submitted to the jury at four o'clock P. M., at which time Court adjourned.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

James Bown, bankrupt, city. Order made setting aside the confirmation of the Register's report of distribution in so far as it embraces schedule of distribution, and decreeing distribution according to schedule annexed to order.

In re Admiralty.—Michael Lape et al. vs. steamor J. S. Mercer. P. C. Knox, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony and make report.

Frank Anderson vs. steamer Monterey. Libellant ordered to recover from claimant of said vessel, $21; and judgment ordered to be entered upon the stipulation for penalty, and rule granted on surety to pay.

Ezra Jackson, bankrupt, late of the firm of McDonald & Jackson, of this city, filed a petition for final discharge from bankruptcy. The usual order was made.

The Government through the U. S. District Attorney brought suit against D. Hagerty, principle, and Thos. Berry, his secretary, to recover the penalty for a violation of the revenue laws, in the manufacturer of segars. The amount claimed is about $800.

Oliver Sharp et al. vs. The Scow Evelyn in admiralty. Judgment *pro confesso.*

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

In the case of Moore vs. Denny, a compulsory non suit was entered.

Wm. Bryson vs. James T. Wilson; previously reported. Still on trial.

Beecher & Burd vs. Barr and wife. Jury withdrawn and case passed.

John C. Osterloh and James S. Love, partners as Osterloh & Love vs. Koerner Bros.; action on notes. Verdict for plaintiffs for $153.60, subject to the opinion of the court on a question of law reserved.

J. F. Steckdale, trustee, vs. A. F. Braum. Verdict for plaintiff for $269 42.

James H. Cochran was appointed Republican election inspector for the third district of the Sixth ward, Allegheny.

David Johns having resigned, Andrew Shane was appointed Judge of Elections for the Second district of North Fayette township.

People's Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania vs. Jacob Kimmel; action to recover on a note given in payment for an assessment. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Jane C. Collins, executrix, et al., vs. A. S. Logan and C. C. Mackey, action of replevin. Verdict for plaintiffs.

John Gowan, administrator, vs. James Kirk et al. Verdict for defendants. Amount of rent due from plaintiff to Kirk found to be $200, and value of goods decorained $400.

Samuel Gaston vs. Alex. McCullough and wife. Jury withdrawn and case settled. Judgment for $300 with interest from date confessed, execution to be stayed for one year.

Joseph C. Buffum, for use of T. Mellon, vs. Sylvester Barker. On trial. This is a *scire facias* on a mortgage.

(*Trial List for To-day.*)

Carroll & Co. vs. steamer Glasgow.
Riley vs. Herron.
Jeremy et ux. vs. Mooney Bros.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Commonwealth vs. James Gillespie, indicted for assault and battery on oath of S. R. Johnson. *Nolle pros* entered on payment of costs.

Patrick McGraw, convicted of assault and battery on oath of M. Harrison, was sent to the Workhouse for eighteen months.

Dennis Connor, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Jas. Hays, entered a plea of guilty to misdemeanor in unlawful cutting.

Commonwealth vs. Rebecca Hoyt, indicted for keeping a bawdy house on oath of Minnie Moore. Verdict of guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. D. Magee, indicted for obtaining $16 from C. B. Willey by false representations. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Varliket, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Murphy. Verdict of not guilty and county to pay the costs, the alderman's fees to be stricken off.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Delo indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit rape on oath of Margaret Swindling. The parties reside in North Versailles township. Verdict of not guilty and county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs James Mullen, indicted for obtaining a quantity of potatoes from James Hollidge under false and fradulent pretences. It was alleged that the defendant and Charles Connor obtained the potatoes from the prosecutor by pretending to pay for them as soon as the potatoes were in the wagon, but that instead of paying for them drove off without settling the bill. Verdict of guilty.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Sweeny,	D. P. Hatch (2),
Thomas Murphy,	T. Francis Spain,
Joseph Lemarts,	Geo. Allshouse,
Robert Bailey,	J. O'Connor et al.,
J. F. Gallupe,	Thomas Spencer,
John Schulze, Jr.,	Cyrus Coulter,
Samuel Wrightet al.	Dennis Connor, etal.,
John Lewis,	John Trimble,
Jas. Hamilton, et al.,	A. H. Rand,
Catharine Mellon,	Wm. Richardson,
James Kelly,	Bridget Devlin,
Edward McElvaine,	John Hoyt,
H. Hershberg,	Robert Brady,
Dennis McGuire,	Wilhelm Bender,
James McWilliams,	Thomas Miller.

Court Brevities.

JAMES McB. ROBB was, on the petition of citizens, appointed Inspector of Elections for Chartiers borough, vice. Thos. D. Steen, the gentleman injured at Sloan's coal yard, a few days since.

JOHN COLLINS and wife, in right of the latter, entered suit in Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday against John O'Connor and wife to recover damages in the sum of $1,000 for an alleged slander.

In the court reports of yesterday the case of the voluntary assignment to Wm. Pickersgill by Christian Sorg, was reported as the assignment of Wm. Pickersgill. It was an error in the entry on the docket.

DANIEL WENKE, JR., of the South Side, passed a creditable preliminary hearing before the committee of the Allegheny county bar, and has entered the law office of Messrs. Miller & M'Bride as a student at law.

CHAS. E. MCKENNA, ESQ., on behalf of the heirs of W. C. Miller, deceased, has commenced proceedings in ejectment against Michael McCullough, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, to recovered possession of a tract of several acres of ground in Duquesne borough. Summons issued.

THE jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Thomann, indicted for the murder of August Kohlman, which was fully reported in the GAZETTE, after a retirement of twenty-four hours agreed on a verdict at half-past two o'clock yesterday. The prisoner was sent for and received the verdict without displaying any emotion whatever. The verdict being not guilty he was discharged by proclamation. When the jury first ballotted they stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal and remained in that order until yesterday morning, when three came over, leaving one for conviction, and he held out until two o'clock when he capitulated.

Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co.

By reference to card on first page our readers will be advised that the ever popular and reliable wholesale grocery house of Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co., Nos. 130 and 132 Second avenue, have received the first arrival of the new crop of New Orleans Molasses, which have been manufactured expressly for this house, and which are of prime quality. This establishment is the headquarters for New Orleans goods, and bargains in the same are ever awaiting those who are so fortunate as to be patrons of this house. Its long and successful existence, the courtesy and fair-dealing of those in charge, with the highest degree of excellence in quality of goods, combine to render this establishment a favored place of dealing for the trade.

No One Should Fail

to visit the National Capital when going to the Centennial Exposition. An opportunity is now offered by Manager Gus. L. Braun, who will have two more grand excursions over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on Friday, October 27th, and Monday, October 30th. Leaving the depot corner of Grant and Water streets at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M. each day.

"DON'T GET OFF THE TRACK."

"Keep Time at Little Cost!"

I will sell solid coin Silver Watches, unredeemed, at $13, $15, $17 and $19. Elgin and other movements, in open or hunting cases, warranted. Railroaders, give this your attention. E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. 153.

Heel Protectors

to keep socks or stockings from wearing out at the heel, for sale by C. H. Dietrich, 160 Smithfield street.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

A Grand Rally in the Diamond—Hon. R. B. Carnahan and Col. Thomas M. Bayne Address the Meeting.

The Republicans of Allegheny assembled in mass meeting on the Third ward Diamond Square last evening. The meeting was one of the largest of the campaign. After several spirited campaign songs by Mr. William J. Pope, the meeting was called to order by John A. Myler, Esq., upon whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—James D. Walker.

Vice Presidents—Arthur Hobson, Hon. O. Phillips, Major W. W. Tyson, David Semple, Alex. Postley, J. C. Patterson, R. W. Armstrong, C. Yeager, George D. Riddle, John Hall, Joseph McNaugher, Jas. Bradley, David Macferron, Dr. John Hamilton, Joseph Walton, Dr. James Herron, James A. Sholes, J. O. S. Golden, J. K. Brown, C. W. Benny, George Snaman, Nic. Voegtly, James Richey, Joel Smith J. B. Smith.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Walker was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Myler, and made a brief address of thanks at the close of which he introduced as the first speaker,

HON. R. B. CARNAHAN.

Mr. Carnahan said this grand assize from one end of the country to the other was to decide the great question. Has the Republican party in the past shown itself competent to control the Government, and, judged by its record, does it show a good title to be continued in power? What are the true issues? There are people who say there are but few points of difference in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties. To say that there is no difference in the doctrines of the two great parties was absurd. The St. Louis platform speaks of a "Federal Congress," a "Federal Constitution," a "Federal debt," &c., using the term "Federal" no less than eight times. The Republican platform says "National Congress," "National debt," etc. Now in these two words is the difference in the two parties. They were radically different. The Democrat will say to us, "You have nothing but the bloody shirt to talk about," and according to his idea the bloody shirt ought to be a very small thing in this campaign. Let us look into this matter. In the South, the speaker went on to say, a large majority of the white people are Democrats, and as a reflection of the sentiments of that white population the following conversation he had with a Southern man in Philadelphia not long ago. That man said the idea of an American citizen was a humbug there was such thing as an American citizen. "You," said the Southern man, "are a citizen of Pennsylvania, and of no other Government, and it is the sheerest humbuggery in the world to talk about these United States being a Government. We made it, and we can unmake it. It is nothing more than a compact between the several States. We in the South were so firmly fixed in that belief that we fought for it. We believe it yet, and the time will come when the doctrine of State rights will prevail in the North as well as in the South." This was the utterance of a representative Southern man. And yet they ask us why we flaunt the bloody shirt, they say the Confederate soldier is our brother, and should not be persecuted for his conduct in the past; that his idea of a Government was that this country was a confederation of States; that the Union was brought about great crime when he fought to maintain that idea—in fact, he might be right. This, said the speaker, was the idea of our political enemies. What was ours? We say this nation is a Government; that treason is one of the greatest offenses that can be committed against it; that when we went into the war we were fighting against rebels and traitors. Were we wrong? If so, we have no business to mention the bloody shirt, and all the precious lives and the billions of money expended in the war were sacrificed in vain.

It is ridiculous to say that the two parties are alike. If, as the Southern Democrats claim, we are only citizens of the States in which we reside, then we owe allegiance only to the States. The Republican party indorses no such doctrine, and that is the difference between it and the Democratic party.

The speaker did not consider this the most important political contest that had ever taken place. We fought our greatest campaign in 1864. That campaign was fought on the same issue that is to be settled now—whether this country is a compact that can be broken at any time, or an inseparable union of States. The contest of 1864 was waged under a disadvantage by the Republican party. Then we had the war and desolation everywhere; the Democrats were howling that the war was a failure, and the prospect of a speedy settlement of our troubles on the basis of a whole Union, was gloomy indeed. How did the people vote then? Did they say the Republican party was wrong? No. They elected Abraham Lincoln, who represented the same idea for which we are contending to-day. If the people voted for Republican principles in 1864 they will certainly do so now.

Col. T. M. Bayne was next introduced and delivered a stirring speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

CITY MORTALITY.

Deaths During Last Week.

Dr. W. N. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 53 deaths in the city during the last week, from the following causes: Scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; choleraic diarrhea, 1; erysipelas, 1; small-pox, 1; cancer (not specified), 1; scrofula, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 9; miliary tuberculosis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; puerperia, 1; bronchitis, 2; paralysis, 2; infantile convulsions, 3; valve disease of heart, 1; asthma, 1; croup, 1; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia 5; teething, 1; diarrhea, 2; enlargement of spleen, 1; premature birth, 1; alcohol (intemperance), 1; burns (not specified), 1; boiler explosion, 4. Total, 53.

White, 52; colored, 1. Married, 15; single, 34; widows, 4.

Under one year of age, 9; from 1 to 2 years, 5; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

Is it not presumable that a merchant with a life-long experience in a particular business can better cater to the wants of the people than a novice? Is it not presumable that almost unlimited cash capital can command better terms in purchasing than limited means or book account? Is it not presumable that large dealers, that buy in unbroken bulk packages, do not sell at lower rates than are paid by small houses to jobbers? And when we see a business house in our midst that has steadily grown and sustained the confidence of the public in trade for a generation, is it not presumable that they have permitted their customers to partake of these advantages that have accrued to them, and have distanced all competition by always offering the best and best things, the most varied and extensive assortment, and by making the lowest prices? Admitting all these presumptions, the secret of the success of Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., the exclusive Carpet shoe dealers of 33 Fifth avenue, is open. Messrs. McClintock are native and to the manner born in the Carpet business, and are always alive to the demands of the trade. They have on their side the Fall Trade business, some particularly choice bargains picked up for cash that command themselves to all that even dream of buying a new carpet. Call and see, and be guided by the above queries their careful consideration, and confirm their conclusion by a call and examination of the large stock and catalogue of prices of this well appointed Carpet Store.

A Premium Well Deserved.

The awarding of premiums is not always a reliable test of merit, yet we have an instance in hand, that we can refer to, that is simple justice to the manufactures on exhibition. We refer to the premium granted by the Exposition to Messrs. Lauderbach & Preston, of No. 33 and 34 Water street, for their excellence in manufacture of Ornamental Wrought Iron Work and on Wrought Iron Fence. This firm are extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron railings and fences for gardens, offices and cemeteries, with all the different styles of wire window guards, of the most excellent and durable material in skilled and experienced workmanship. An evidence of the reliability of their goods is the fact that their works, in constant operation, are unable to supply the demand for their products, being several weeks behind in the filling of orders.

H. J. Adams, 98 Fifth Avenue,

is selling all grades of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear at really surprisingly low prices.

F. H. Eaton & Co.

Are daily receiving Coats, Cloaks, and Dolmans, of the latest styles, made of Cloaking Silks, Mohair and Silk Mattalasse, Chinchilla, Beaver and Basket Cloths. Their sales are largely in excess of any former year, and their prices are the lowest offered by any establishment East or West.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HENRY BURKHARDT, who was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of open lewdness, was last evening, after a hearing before the Mayor, committed for trial.

MICHAEL MURPHY was arrested last evening on a charge of false pretenses, in selling imitation gold rings for the pure article. To aid in the deception the rings have engraved on the inside names of different parties. He awaits a hearing.

Our customers can always buy Morrison's Star Shirts or any other goods in our line as cheap of us as of any rival establishment. For six months past we have been selling a good laundried shirt for $1.00. We are now closing our Star Shirts at cost.

F. H. EATON & Co.

KORNBLUM,

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, IN H. S. DAVIS & CO.'S BOOK STORE, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

F. H. Eaton & Co.

Are daily receiving Coats, Cloaks, and Dolmans, of the latest styles, made of Cloaking Silks, Mohair and Silk Mattalasse, Chinchilla, Beaver and Basket Cloths. Their sales are largely in excess of any former year, and their prices are the lowest offered by any establishment East or West.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

"Hallow Eve" comes next Tuesday.

There is no abatement in the travel Centennialwards.

The weather begins to look like the approach of winter.

None of our Aldermen seem to be doing a "land office" business just now.

The Chicago Express, due in the city yesterday, was an hour late on account of its heavy load of passengers.

A Centennial excursion from Oil City, with fare placed at $9 for the round trip, leaves on the 30th.

A company from Karns City has leased land in the vicinity of Baden, and will shortly commence boring for oil.

There are six hundred and seventy-two inmates in the Western Penitentiary, which is the largest number of prisoners ever confined within its walls.

Mr. R. W. Mackey had a long conversation on Sunday with Sailor Burke, who shot Mr. Hunter. The purport of the interview was not made public.

The Allegheny Narrow Gauge Railway Company will present a petition at the next meeting of Allegheny Councils, for the right of way for their road through the city.

The Chief of Police is determined to prevent the inroads of cows running at large in the vicinity of Oakland upon the lawns and flower beds of residents of the suburbs in that quarter.

A meeting of the Board of Control of the Fourteenth Regiment was held last evening at Colonel Gray's office, to make arrangements for a "field day," to come off next month at Mansfield.

A man named Morgan, residing at Bridgewater, jumped from an express train while it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, at Beaver last Saturday, and was severely injured.

The work of repaving Fifth avenue and Wood street is progressing satisfactorily, and both thoroughfares will doubtless be completed before the coming of weather cold enough to interfere with the workmen.

Alderman McKelvy, of Allegheny, yesterday issued his warrant for the arrest of Wm. Wilson, of Race street, charged by officer Hoch with maintaining a nuisance on his premises in the shape of a bowling saloon.

The well now being bored on Boyd's Hill has reached a depth of 1,800 feet. It is believed that oil or gas will be struck at a depth of 2,200 feet. Salt water is now flowing from the well at the rate of 3,000 barrels per day.

Charles McClure, the negro accused of stealing $150 from Thomas Bryce, in a Third avenue saloon the other night, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy last evening, and was committed for trial. Bryce is a French Indian, and can't talk much.

Fire from a grate in the house of Jacob Callender, on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, yesterday, communicated to some clothing hanging near by, but the services of the department were not required in extinguishing the flames.

A slight fire occurred on the roof of the dwelling of P. McLaughlin, corner of Second avenue and Canton street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and an alarm was struck from box 18. The department soon put out the fire and no damage ensued.

Mr. Wm. A. G. Cochran, of Allegheny, fell into an ice house on the premises of Col. Samuel McKelvey, on Saturday night, a distance of twenty-five feet and was considerably bruised, but was not incapacitated from getting around as usual.

The family of Rev. Wesley Smith, of Sharpsburg, held a reunion last week. Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of the Smithfield street M. E. church, and Rev. Armor J. Smith, pastor of a church at Irwin Station, and Lee B. Smith, the sewing machine agent, are sons of the venerable Sharpsburg minister.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HENRY BURKHARDT, who was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of open lewdness, was last evening, after a hearing before the Mayor, committed for trial.

MICHAEL MURPHY was arrested last evening on a charge of false pretenses, in selling imitation gold rings for the pure article. To aid in the deception the rings have engraved on the inside names of different parties. He awaits a hearing.

Our customers can always buy Morrison's Star Shirts or any other goods in our line as cheap of us as of any rival establishment. For six months past we have been selling a good laundried shirt for $1.00. We are now closing our Star Shirts at cost.

F. H. EATON & Co.

KORNBLUM,

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, IN H. S. DAVIS & CO.'S BOOK STORE, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

F. H. Eaton & Co.

Are daily receiving Coats, Cloaks, and Dolmans, of the latest styles, made of Cloaking Silks, Mohair and Silk Mattalasse, Chinchilla, Beaver and Basket Cloths. Their sales are largely in excess of any former year, and their prices are the lowest offered by any establishment East or West.

PERSONAL.

***F. H. Lynn, formerly one of the editors of the *American Manufacturer* of this city, now holds a position on the editorial staff of the Brooklyn *Daily Union.*

***United States Surveyor Steel has been stricken with paralysis of the lower limbs, which has prevented him from attending to the duties of his office for some days past.

***L. S. McKallip, of the firm of Laing & McKallip, will leave for the East today, intending to visit the Centennial and take a trip through the anthracite coal regions.

***Hon. James Miller, formerly of this city, and brother of Jacob H. and W. S. Miller, well known attorneys here, but now of Yankton, Dakota, was married on Thursday, the 19th inst., to Miss Annie W. Sheafer, of Jonesville, Wis.

***Hon. A. G. Cochran, of Allegheny, fell into an ice house on the premises of Col. Samuel McKelvey, on Saturday night, a distance of twenty-five feet and was considerably bruised, but was not incapacitated from getting around as usual.

***The family of Rev. Wesley Smith, of Sharpsburg, held a reunion last week. Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of the Smithfield street M. E. church, and Rev. Armor J. Smith, pastor of a church at Irwin Station, and Lee B. Smith, the sewing machine agent, are sons of the venerable Sharpsburg minister.

MANUFACTURING NEWS.

Industrial Notes Pertaining to Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

(From the American Manufacturer.)

THE Keystone Bridge Works are running double turn.

THE Glass Gatherers' Union, Pittsburgh, have accepted the wages offered by the manufacturers.

THE Pennsylvania Drop Forging Company, Pittsburgh, is running full, with greatly increased facilities. The Company shake off all large orders.

MESSRS. McGOWAN, WELCH & Co. is a new firm, organized for the construction of blast, puddling, heating and Siemen's furnaces, hot blast ovens, and fire brick work.

GENERALLY speaking, our city foundries are not doing very much. There are one or two exceptions to this, but even these are doing work that may fall off without much notice.

THE Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, Pa., suspended work Saturday. This stoppage, with the Pennsylvania Steel Works suspended Tuesday previous, throws two thousand working men out of employment.

THE *Manufacturer*, in speaking of the boiler inspection, says in connection therewith, that the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Zug disaster was certainly against the boiler inspector law as it now stands. The boiler inspectio law does good, but could possibly be improved.

ALL the window glass houses in Pittsburgh are starting up their works in whole or in part—where there are more than one—two furnaces—though the season is so far gone and trade so dull that there is little disposition to make up stock before the beginning of another season.

GLENDON IRON COMPANY, Northampton County, Pa., the exclusive Super Rail, is mentioned around the furnaces day and night, to eject all persons not employed by the company from the grounds. This will do away with the tramps who congregated about the furnace during the winter.

The following information is taken from a pamphlet issued by the Rochester Tumbler Company, of Pittsburgh: "The first glass house in Pittsburgh was in operation in 1797, and there are now in the city and vicinity 78 factories, containing 80 furnaces having 747 pots; the buildings cover an area of 210 acres, giving employment to over 5,450 hands and producing annually articles to the value of nearly eight million of dollars."

J. L. LEWIS has just made a roll lathe for Lindsey & McCutcheon's hoop mill, and one for the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works. This latter is for turning *shape rolls* especially. A roll having three round faces was turned on it for trial, and the roll has since run with satisfaction. Before delivering the latter another roll will be turned which is to have five round faces, which is intended to roll five knife blanks at one revolution. The lathe belongs to the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works, but Abel & Pedder use the rolls, as they are the inventors of the rolling process.

Great Bargains

In Ladies' Fine Seal Sacques.
In Ladies' Fine Seal Sets.
In Ladies' Fine Mink Sets.
In Ladies' Fine Otter Sets.
In Ladies' Fine Mink Cloaks.
In Ladies' Fine Marten Sets.
In Ladies' Fine French Seal Sets.
In Ladies' Fine Seal Hats.
In Misses' and Children's Furs.
At Fleming & Ogleves's Celebrated One-price Fur House, 139 Wood street.
Please call and examine styles, qualities and prices before purchasing.

FLEMING & OGLEVES.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AND DEATH!

What the People Say About It!!!

A lady in Scranton commits suicide because she could not afford a watch. Had she known that E DeRoy is selling Beautiful Unredeemed Watches for Ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18, it could have been avoided. Don't forget 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building, 153.

For a Few Days Only

we will sell own make of White Dress Shirts at the following prices:

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

These shirts are all cut by our best patterns, carefully made, and have three-ply all-linen bosoms, and they are unequalled in this city for beauty of style, fit and durability. H. J. ADAMS,

98 Fifth avenue.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gowd for a' that," said BURNS, and he spoke truly. But the soap that is the best is stamped on every bar, "B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap."

Star Button Fasteners

for family use, for putting on Buttons on Shoes or Clothing. Price 25 cents per box, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Dressing, Bronze, Laces,

Cork Soles, Button Hooks, Bows for Slippers, ect., at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the City.

ROUSING RALLY AT MONONGAHELA CITY.

On Tuesday evening the Republicans held a large demonstration at Monongahela City. There were over 1,000 torchbearers in line. Clubs were present from McKeesport, East and West Elizabeth, Webster, Coal Bluffs, Mingo, California, Greenfield, Pike Run and Brownsville. The delegation came by steamboat and trains. Col. Chill Hazzard was Chief Marshal. The illuminations, display of fireworks and marching of the clubs were excellent, while with the numerous brass and martial bands, the spirited music of the glee clubs, and the happy mottoes, the demonstration by far eclipsed the Democratic pow wow of the week before. Mr. Sawyer, the efficient Chairman of the County Committee attended to most of the details. The happy home of Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence will respond nobly in November, Col. Shallenberger is making hosts of friends.

On Saturday a grand daylight mass convention will be held at McKeesport. There will be an immense demonstration in the morning, mass meetings in the afternoon, and a torchlight procession in the evening. The meetings will be addressed by Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., of Baltimore, Hon. J. T. Updegraff, of Ohio, and Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of this city.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth ward, Tuesday evening, the marching club was presented with a fine silk flag by Mrs. Griffith Clark. General Negley made the presentation speech for the lady, and Hon. Miles S. Humphreys on behalf of the club. After receiving the flag the club marched through the principal streets of the ward.

The Republicans of Bellevue will have a grand demonstration Friday evening. There will be a grand torchlight procession and a meeting afterwards, at which addresses will be made by W. C. Morehouse and B. C. Christy, Esqs.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Congressional District have nominated Jacob Rush, of Green county, as their candidate.

THE FINAL RALLY.

The captains of the various marching clubs of the two cities and vicinity met last evening at Republican headquarters, Gen. A. L. Pearson in the chair. The attendance was large and the proceedings characterized by enthusiasm. The Chair announced that the chief object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of a grand daylight demonstration, with which to fittingly wind up the campaign. Captain Boyd moved to select Saturday, November 4th, as the day.

Mr. J. W. Riddle offered the following substitute:

That in lieu of a torchlight procession on the evening of Saturday, November 4th